The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,197 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
L. RAVENNA	3472	700	A. B. Daniell	13th "
* ASIAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th "
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3837	600	R. Harvey	27th "
† B. L. CAITHAY	2953	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th "
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	650	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	650	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London *viâ* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10thJan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA ..	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	" 28th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 3, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lowesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMAVO	T. Rassevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	11th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 58, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the most novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Calcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossaow, Delicious Christmas Cake called Boule de Portugal Christmas Honeycomb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Halwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to

Miss FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 9th January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Jan., 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
"SQUEEZERS," round corners, per pack ...	1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs..	18 0
Do. do. and gilt edges } per pack ...	2 0
Do. do. per doz. packs.	21 0
Do. Pioneers, thin, highly finished, round corners and gilt edges } per pack ...	1 8
	per doz. pks. 16 8
MOGULS, Assorted patterns. per pack Re. 1-4 to	2 2

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS, HATS, &c.

NEW STOCK.
LATEST LONDON FASHION.
NEW COLOURS.
BEST VALUE.

	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe, Silk lined, light and pliable, very best quality, each	20 0
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Helmets, Double Felt, inside soft and yielding, light and comfortable, great protection from sun ..... each	19 0
Do. do. do. do. do. smaller size for Ladies' wear ..... each	17 0
The "Tuson" Double Brim Air Chamber Helmets, Drab Felt, light and cool, excellent protection ..... each	14 8
Ellwood's Universal Sun Hats, covered finest White Drill, green lined	14 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hats, covered strong brown Drill, the best Hat for district use ..... each	13 0
Treacher's Drab Felt Double Air Chamber "Punjab" Sun Hats, with bulge, the latest shape, made expressly by Ellwood & Sons, price each	18 0
Treacher's Drab Felt Shikar or Riding Hats, Double Air Chamber, very light and durable, price ..... each	15 0
Andre's Double Terai Hats, new shapes, in Drab Felt ..... each	17 0
Gent's Double Terai Hats, good quality, each	8 8
Felt Hats for Evening wear, all the newest shapes, extra light for India.	
Black Felt, Hard Round Crown, medium, brim each	7 8
Do. do. Square do. do. "	8 8
Dark brown do. Round Crown ..... "	7 8
Light brown do. do. do. ..... "	8 0
Do. Grey Felt, Hats Hard Round Crown "	7 8
Soft Tweed Hats, all new patterns & shapes "	3 0
"Deerstalker" Travelling Caps in large variety ; each ..... from Rs. 2-8 to	3 8

Gilt Spikes and Chains for Military Helmets.
Uniform Cases, Helmet Cases, Trunks, Bags, and Portmanteaux.

COLD WEATHER UNDER CLOTHING.
Cholera Belts,
ALL WOOL RUGS AND MAUDS.
&c. &c.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Treacher & Co., Limited,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CHEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF ANALYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS.
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CARBOLIZED PEAT.

THE NEW
DISINFECTING POWDER
For the Bath-room, Stables, Sewers, Drains, &c.

DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT says of it:—"Peat in its natural state is highly antiseptic, to which may be attributed the long period which is required before the traces of the substances originating it are effaced. This quality has been further proved by the wood which is found without being in the least injured, although buried thirty feet deep in it for centuries. Not only these, but human bodies and remains of animals—the latter now extinct—and other substances prone to putrefaction, have been found at a great depth in a high state of preservation."

Per Tin, 8 as. Per Cwt., Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

ENGLISH SADDLERY.

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

ASHFORD AND WINDER.

	Rs. a.
BRIDLE—Single 1" rein, covered or plated steel buckles	6 8
Do. with Snaffle Bit complete	12 8
Do. double, 1" and ¾" reins	9 8
Complete with Pelham Bit	17 0
Do. Weymouth, 1" and ¾" reins, covered steel buckles	10 0
Complete with Curb and Bradoon Bit	18 0
Do. Pony, ¾" rein, covered steel buckles with nose bands	6 8
Complete with Bit	10 8
Do. Bush or Australian	8 0
Do. Watering	4 8
Carrago Nose Bands	5 0
DRIVING REINS—Single plated steel or brass buckle	10 0
Do. do. Double ... from Rs. 12 to	35 0
DRIVING BITS—Gig, various patterns ... from	6 8
Do. Carriage, do. ... "	8 0
Do. Ring Snaffle, twisted bar "	4 0
RIDING BITS—Snaffle ..... from	5 8
Do. Pelham ..... "	7 8
Do. Hanoverian Pelham ..... "	12 0
Do. Liverpool ..... "	10 0
Do. Curb and Weymouth ..... "	6 8
Do. Hunting Bradoon ..... "	2 4
Do. For Polo ..... "	8 0
MARTINGALES, round, leather covered buckles, nickelled rings ... from	4 12
Ditto Flat do. ... "	3 0
GIRTHS—All wool, tinned buckles ..... per pair	4 8
Do. do. Pony ..... "	4 0
Do. Best Cord ..... each	4 0
Do. Raw Hide ..... "	5 0
Do. Regulation Blue ..... per pair	5 4
Do. Combined, Fitz William or Melton, in Blue, Fawn ..... from Rs. 6-8 to	9 0
SPURS—Military Box ..... from	6 4
Do. do. Jack ..... "	6 0
Do. Hunting ..... "	5 0
Do. Polo ..... "	4 12
Do. Racing ..... "	3 0
Do. Steel Skeleton with boxes ..... "	4 0
Do. Ladies' ..... "	3 0

	Rs. a.
WHIPS—Four-in-hand, or Tandem, Plain Mounts ..... from	9 8
Do. do. Chased Mounts ..... "	12 8
Do. do. plain Silver Mounts "	20 0
Do. Pair or single, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, in great variety, best old thorn leather handles, plain or Chase Mounts ..... "	3 8
Do. do. Silver Mounts ..... "	14 0
Do. Ghorawalla's ..... "	2 8
Do. Tonga, braided gut, German Silver bands ..... "	6 12
WHIPS, HUNTING—Malacca Cane, Stag Crooks ..... "	7 0
Do. do. plated hammer ... "	11 0
Do. Braided Gut, Stag Crooks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's ..... "	6 8
Do. do. Silver Mounted ... "	22 8
Do. do. Metal Crooks ..... "	15 8
RACING WHIPS—Raw Hide, Whalebone and Cane, German Silver Mounts "	3 0
Do. do. do. plated Mounts "	6 8
Do. do. Braided Gut, Chased Mounts ..... "	7 0
Do. do. leather handles, plain Silver Mounts ..... "	11 0
Do. do. Engine Turned Mounts "	14 0
Do. Jockey Whip, braided Gut, plated Mounts ..... "	4 8
Do. do. do. Silver ..... "	27 0
LADIES' WHIPS—Braided Gut, Black and White, wicker handles, plain Mounts ..... "	3 8
Do. do. Mounted with Animal Heads in great variety ..... "	5 4
Do. do. Russia Leather handles, Silver Mounts ..... "	7 8
Do. do. Presentation, Silver or Gold Mounted ..... "	20 0
SADDLE CLOTHS, best felt, Grey, Fawn or Blue ... from Rs. 3-8 to	4 12
Do. Lady's	6 0
DOG WHIPS ..... from Rs. 2 to	5 0
DOG COLLARS, various kinds ... " 1 to	2 8
DOG COUPLES—Steel Chain, brass centres and swivels ..... "	3 0
Do. Greyhound Starters ..... "	10 8
Do. Dog Slips ..... "	3 8

STIRRUP IRONS, CURB CHAINS, HEAD COLLARS,
STIRRUP LEATHERS, CRUPPERS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete ...	80 0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear ...	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE ...	75 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish ...	85 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished ...	95 0
LIGHT OVERCOAT ...	40 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England ... Rs.	36 to 37 0
VEST Do. Do. ... Rs:	11-8 to 14 0
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished ...	50 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above ...	8 8

TROUSERS.

FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids ... Rs.	15 to 17 0
FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair ... Rs.	15 to 18 0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds ... from Rs.	36 to 43 0
VEST to MATCH ... from Rs.	9 to 11 0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges.. Rs.	34 to 36 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers ...	24 0
BREECHES ...	23 0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches ...	23 0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES ...	16 0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit. ...	14 0

ULSTER AND OVERCOATS.

BEST BEAVERS, heavy Cheviots, Pilot Cloths, Whitneys ... Rs.	40 to 55 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers ...	30 0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS ...	8 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY. POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, STOUTS.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8 qualities,	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS	6 " "	Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28	per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES	6 " "	Manuel Gazteia e Triarte, Cadiz.
	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27	per doz. quarts.
	Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.	

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day
Cook's coupons accepted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo NORVILLE.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 6TH JANUARY.
NO PERFORMANCE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE COMIC OPERA,
LA MASCOTTE.
LA MASCOTTE.
LA MASCOTTE.
Box Plan at Soundy & Co., Ld.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.
Afternoon Performance
ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
All the Ladies and Gentlemen in DIFFERENT NOVEL AND PLEASING SPORTS, THE EQUESTRIAN FOLLY, or the BLINDMAN'S BUFF by Mdlle le Blonde, Mdlle Victoria Blanche, Miss Jennie, Miss Emily Rowland, and Mr. W. Harmston. THE AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN, and F. Godfrey BURLESQUE, with his BLONDIN DONKEY.
NEW HORSES, NEW LADY EQUESTRIANS, NEW FARCES, and LAUGHABLE SCENES.
SIDE-SPLITTING MONKEY RACES in excited contest for the FIELD AND THE PALM OF SUPERIORITY. All the Monkeys Riding on Ponies.
Don't loose this New Year Treat.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Private Boxes with Six Chairs	Rs. 18
Chairs in Private Boxes	„ 3
First Class Dress Circle chairs	„ 2
Second Class covered seats	„ 1
Galleries	As. 8

Soldiers under the rank of Officers and Children under 9 years, half price except in Private Boxes and Gallery.
One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie.
A separate portion of 2nd and 3rd Class Seats have been arranged for Native Ladies.
L. MAYA, Secretary.

NEW ARRIVAL.
STILTON CHEESE.
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60; & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LANSON'S.
CUVEE DE RESERVE,
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60, & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. LANSON PERE and FILS, Rheims.

LYON & Co.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

PASSENGERS from Bombay to places on the West and South Deccan Lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway should book to Poona and re-book at the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's Ghorpuri Station to destination.

From and after 1st February, 1888, the special rates for grain and seeds, piece-goods and cotton between Bombay and stations on the South Deccan Line, and the Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be abolished.
The West of India Portuguese Railway will be OPEN on or about 1st February, and goods may then be booked by that route through to Bombay.
For rates apply to the undersigned, or to Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Marmagao.
JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 3rd January, 1888.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

JUBILEE GRAPHIC,
Rs. 2-8.

DIARIES! 1888.
DIARIES!! 1888.
DIARIES!!! 1888.
LETTS'S DIARIES! 1888.
LETTS'S DIARIES! 1888.
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, 1888.

ALMANACS, ANNUALS & 'XMAS NUMBERS.

JUBILEE GRAPHIC	2 8
All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number	0 6
Belgravia Annual	0 10
Bow Bell's 'Xmas Number	1 8
Bow Bell's Almanac	0 6
Boys' Own Annual, Vol. 9	5 4
Cassell's Family Magazine, 1887	6 0
Chatterbox, 1887	2 0
Every Boys' Annual 1888	4 0
Family Herald, Vol. 59	3 0
Girls' Own Annual 1887	5 4
Good Words, 'Xmas Number	0 6
GRAPHIC 'XMAS NUMBER (with large Coloured Plate)	1 0
Harper's Young People, Vol 3	5 4
Hood's Comic Annual 1888	0 10
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (WITH 4 COLOURED PLATES)	1 0
Judy's Annual, 1888	0 10
Leisure Hour, 1887	5 0
London Society, 'Xmas Number	0 10
Queen, 'Xmas No	1 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay	5 0
Truth, 'Xmas Number	1 0
YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, 'XMAS NUMBER (WITH COLOURED PLATE)	1 8
Zadkiel's Almanc	0 6
„ Ephemeris	0 6
Round Table Annual	0 10

POST FREE.
A Newly Prepared Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AND AGENTS
PHILLIPS AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BYCULLA AND POONA BRANCHES.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	To Sail about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	J. Alexanderson	12 Jan. 1888.

Passages can be booked through to London (Overland from Marseilles) by this steamer.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	To Sail about
"CLAN MONROE"	4,200	Jones	20 Jan. 1888.

These Steamers are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For particulars as to rates of passage money, &c, Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Jan, 1888.
This steamer carries neither Surgeon or Stewardess. Passages granted at reduced rates.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. DADABHAI PESTONJI who has just retired from the Fort High School has
OPENED A PREPARATORY CLASS
in Mathamatics and Science for the PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.
With a view to give individual attention to the students the number will be strictly limited.
Mr. DADABHAI may be seen personally between the hours of 4 and 5 every evening—2nd floor, Sassoon Building, Opposite Town Hall.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 9th inst., by Dr. K. R. KIRTIKAR, I. M. D.
SUBJECT—"THE FOLK-LORE OF INDIAN PLANTS."
Members, their families, and the public are invited to attend.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 23rd instant to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1887.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1888.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVELS.
Price, Rs. 3-12 per Vol.

Anne Hereford	Mildred Arkell
Bessy Rane	Mrs Halliburton's Troubles
Court Netherleigh	Orville College
Dene Hollow	Oswald Gray
Edina	Park Water
Elster's Folly	Pomeroy Abbey
George Canterbury's Will	Red Court Farm
Johnny Ludlow, two Series	Roland Yorke
Lady Adelaide	Shadow of Ashlydyat
Life's Secret	St Martin's Eve
Lord Oakburn's Daughters	Trevlyn Hold
Master of Greyland	Vernor's Pride

Within the Maze.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs.	a.
Maclean's Guide to Bombay	5	0
Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1888	Rs. 8	0 and 2 0
Harper's Young People, Vol. 1887,	5	4
Truth, 'Xmas No.	1	0
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion 'Xmas No.	1	0
Myras Journal, 'Xmas No. (with plate)	1	0
Sunday Magazine, 'Xmas No.	0	6
Queen, 'Xmas Number (with Plate)	1	0
Every Boys' Annual for 1888	4	2
Little Wide Awake for 1888	2	6
Kate Greenaway's Almanack for 1888 ...Re. 1-1 and	0	11
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1888	0	6
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris for 1888	0	6
Nautical Almanac for 1888 and 1889 .....each	2	0
Illustrated Almanac and Annual for 1888 (with Plate)	0	12
Hood's Comic Annual for 1888	0	11
Bow Bell's Novelettes, Vol. 17	1	12
Routledge's Almanack for 1888.....Re. 1-1 &	0	11
Quiver, Vol. XXII, for 1887	5	4
Round Table Annual	0	11
Grant's 'Xmas Number	0	11
Young Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas Number	1	8
Judges Annual	0	11
Art Annual	2	8
English Illustrated Magazine for 1887	5	8
Leisure Hour for 1887	5	0
Sunday at Home for 1887	5	0
Cassell's Family Magazine for 1887	6	4
Family Herald, Vol. LIX	3	2
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 30	5	4
London Society, 'Xmas Number	0	11
Annual of the Japanese flower vase's and jars,	0	6
All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number	0	11
Raphael's Almanack for 1888	0	11
Father Christmas Annual (with Plate)	1	0
World, Christmas Number	1	0
Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas Number	0	6
Boys' Own Paper, 'Xmas Number	0	6
Our Christmas Annual	0	11
Queen Almanack	0	11
Fun Almanack	0	4
Beeton's Christmas Annual	0	11
Quiver Annual	0	6
Bombay Christian Almanack	0	8
Gentleman's Annual	0	11

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand a select and splendid collection of Jewellery in Gold, Gem, Diamond, and Silver. Fine Rampore Chudders, Muslins, Purdahs, Palangposh, Moradabad, and Mooltan Pottery; Poona and Surat Toys, Ivory Toys, Work Boxes, Silver Cutch Work, Foolkaries, Trays, and Indian Curios, and many other things too numerous to mention. Inspection invited. Price lists free by post. Address—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS
18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell off without reserve the whole of the following:—
Several boxes of Even's brown Windsor, honey and glycerine, elder flower, and almond and glycerine soaps in 7 lb boxes.
Also several boxes of the Solurine Co.'s glycerine soaps in various sizes.
Several dozen of Bright Bros. meteoric knife polish, metal polish, and plate polish.
Three dozen Tunisian jewellery, brooches, several watch-guards, earrings and brooches.
A few dozen good briar-wood pipes.
Several good novels, and 8 vols. of "Time," all in good order.
Photographic materials—trays, frames, acids, etc.
A few bibles and prayer-books, stationery, cabinets, nibs, penholders, &c.
One case "Normal" vegetable extract.
A few dozen victoria kettles.
Dissected block puzzles.
The whole of the above will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Sale on SATURDAY, 7th January, at 3 p.m.
LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 4th January, 1888

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Corrugated Iron-roofed Building and Roller Flour Mill Machinery, of the Maharanee Flour Mills, at Khetwady Back Road.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve—
The materials of the mill building, consisting of teak-wood posts, rafters, beams, doors, windows, Porebunder stone slabs, corrugated iron roofing, &c., also roller flour mill by Ganz & Co., Ld., high class English-sifting machine, conveyors, elevators, iron tanks, beamscale, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF MALABAR TEAK LOGS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Vullibhoy Caderbhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed—
About 2,077 Malabar teak logs, measuring about 5,239 candies.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Marine Lines, close to the Officers' Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crocker and glassware, a handsome English-built single-seated brougham, by Laurie and Marner, a strong Grey Herati horse, brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman's saddle, rich table ornaments, carpets, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. E. PETERS, leaving the station.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases colored prints.
4 „ superfine woollen cloth.
5 „ colored broad cloth.
2 „ „ lady's cloth.
4 „ „ Spanish stripe.
2 „ white flannel.
5 „ cotton shawls.
50 packages colored army cloth.
4 „ oblong marble slabs.
1 case essences by Burgoyne Burbridges and Co., consisting of oleum, limonis, raspberry, lemon, phospatic, ginger ale, gingerade, raspberry colouring, or newil petale and boxes of soda bicarbonas.
A few lots of reading books.
1 theodolite on stand.
On account of the concerned—
1 case gilt moulding.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 „ „ office phigram.
1 tricycle with spare India rubber tyre, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT FALKLAND ROAD.
On TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Falkland Road—
A quantity of old building materials consisting of old beams, planks, doors and windows, rafters, ladders, iron, breaks, &c.

SALE OF COMMERCIAL STORES.
Under Instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th Inst., at 1 p.m., a quantity of unserviceable native provisions and articles of dead stock, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction at Free Bunder, by order of Mr. Jalamrayen Sitaram.
100 tons superior, 1st and 2nd Class Teak Squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th and 14th January, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Machine Depot at Byculla, Mazagon and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Pranjee, a quantity of valuable machinery—
The above is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 17th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain French-polished, blackwood, teakwood, and satinwood household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome English made pier tables with pier glasses attached, a handsome large size glass aquarium on stand with gold fishes, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with balls and cues, an iron safe on stand by Davies, a handsome English-built light double-seated brougham in excellent order by Silk and Sons, a handsome light victoria, a pair of handsome powerful fast grey horses (one Arab and the other Persian), a handsome English-built, glass-fronted, double-seated omnibus, an handsome grey Arab horse (goes also in double harness) set of single harness, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vase's and jars, handsome oil-painting, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of books, &c., the property of the late MANEKJEE CUNSETJEE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property, consisting of a four-storeyed dwelling-house and 8 shops, in Cawasjee Patell Street and Todd Street, within the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Rastomjee Bapojee Oomrigar and Jamsetjee Burjorjee Oomrigar, Executors of the will of the late Bapojee Rustjee Oomrigar, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the four-storeyed dwelling-house and 8 shops and two wells, built and standing thereon, situate on the east side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and on the north side of Todd Street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under new No. 5,254 and new Survey No. 9018, and which said house and shops are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1448 and 1706, Street Nos. 47, 49, 51 and 53, Cawasjee (Patell Street, and Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60, Goga Street, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, on the West by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the North by the house of Sorabjee Bezunjee Shroff, and on the South by the said Todd Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, and Rustim, Solicitors, for vendors or to the undersigned.

THE BOMBAY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Important sale of part of the Pali Park Estate, near Bandora, consisting of well built and prettily situated bungalows and highly desirable building sites.
Part payment of purchase money can be deferred, if desired, upon building society principles so as to enable a small capitalist to become his own landlord.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have been favoured by the directors of the above Company with instructions to offer to public competition on the ground on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely.
Five bungalows and compounds and six building lots.
All situate on Pali Hill, the most beautiful spot, near Bombay. There is a good road from Bandora Station, and Vehar water is about to be brought to the Hill.
The Auctioneers would draw particular attention to this sale as being the first house and land sale which has been held in the suburbs of Bombay upon such favourable terms.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, Bombay, and from the auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 5 inch Theodolite by Troughton and Simons, with tunnel lamp complete, vernier reading to 20 seconds.
1 12 inch Dunpy level by same maker, fitted with distance taker.
1 small prismatic compass.
1 parallel ruler.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th January, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
AND
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed properties at Jail Road, Mazagon, and Marine Street, Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Nabee Khan bin Mahomed Bawker Khan, is postponed from THURSDAY, the 5th, and SATURDAY, the 7th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and SATURDAY, the 15th instant, respectively.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria X. Road, Byculla. The valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand-square piano by "Soundy & Co.," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. The property of JAMES BOWACK, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.
Also the property of Government Toshakhana.
1 pair of red gold bordered shawls.
1 red turban.
2 pair Lung is (red.)
2 „ „ (silk) with gold bordered.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong (nearly new) landu made to order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong built dog-cart in very good order
1 second-hand strong square shape landau.
1 strong grey Arab, quiet, to ride and drive.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong waggonette, &c., &c., the property of R. L. SANDS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 10th prox., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the property and effects of the late Colonel STAPLTON PENNY, R.A., consisting of best plated ware, such as spoons and forks, dessert table and fish knives and forks, breakfast cruet, fish knives and forks, in marocco case, Benares works, Indian curiosities, kerosine table lamp, wearing apparel, uniform dress, artillery saddle, polster, &c., complete carpenter's tool chest, a large lot of valuable books, portmanteaus, &c., &c., &c.
Also the property of the late Colonel R. S. THOMPSON, R.A., Deputy Commissioner, Berar, consisting of a chronometer by Mc'abe, original cost, £40, sundial, quite new tiphograph, can make 100 copies at once, a collection of very valuable books in Russian, Persian, Arabic, French, and English languages, electroplated ware, &c., &c.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOOTAR CHAWL WITHOUT THE FORT.
Under instructions from Jamiatram Toolijaram, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Vizbhoocandass Narandas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the nothernside of the public street, called Sootar Chawl, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the subdivision of Mandvi, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under No. 31, and which said land is registered in the book of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 153, and new survey No. 1873, and bounded as follows: On the east by the passage leading to Juma Musjed; on the west by the property of Rattanchund Laljee, on the north by the said public street, called Sootar Chawl; and on the south by the Juma Musjed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for dining-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six Kerosine Storm and Pluskha proof, Hink Duplex Patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome side-board in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kanga, Doulton, Limoges, Derby and crown Derby ware. Superb rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich toned cottage Piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate, choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property will be on view ten days before the sale.

THE LIBRARY
Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of Reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.
Catalogues will be ready, and the property will be on view from the 10th inst.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th January, 1888.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs.
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS,
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE
Messrs. BIRLEY & KING CO., LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE, Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Order is executed unless accompanied by all remittance.

NOTICES.

MR. E. HAYDN has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.
Bombay, 1st Jan., 1888. BOOTH & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS, CARNAC BUNDER.

THE following contractors' plant, tools, &c., in good order and condition:—
4 Locomotive Engines Metre Gauge, 125 Contractors' Wagons, Rails 35 and 40 lb. se tion. Light Railway and Rolling Stock, Mortar Mills, Portable Engines, Pumps, Cranes, Drab Winches, Priestmans Dredger, Double Flour Mills, Circular Saw Bench and Saws, and a large assortment of miscellaneous tools.
Full particulars can be obtained at our office on the works.
KIRBY & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1886 and in the matter of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.
NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on an after the 9th day of January, 1888, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the fourth and final DIVIDEND, at the rate of ten per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court, and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or such other Vouchers as are held by them.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1887.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
C. A. TURNER,
Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the C LABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.
NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 9th day of January, 1888, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the fourth and final DIVIDEND at the rate of seven and fifteen sixteenths per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the creditors who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes, or such other Vouchers as are held by them.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1887.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
C. A. TURNER,
Official Liquidators.

ADDISON & CO., Mount Road, Madras, and Trichinopoly, now manufacture the following brands of
"CLUB" CIGARS,
as supplied by them to the Madras Club, the Rajahmundry Club, and the Cosmop

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Fete, Byculla Schools.
Polo, Esplanade, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, E. Y. Regt., 5-30 p.m.
Band, Gymkhana, B. V. R., 5-30 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, St. Peter's Boys' School, 3 to 8 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Kate Thomas and Principality (ships), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta ; and Irthington (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kirby Hall left the Dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 31st ultimo shows a decrease of Rs. 2,24,217 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m.

FALL OF A WALL.—On Wednesday night the loft and portion of the wall of a stable, at Mody Street, Fort, collapsed, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100. Fortunately no one was injured.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December 1887 was 2,825 ; daily average 91 ; total of new admissions 1,285 ; number of children vaccinated 126.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Mr. Savile (captain), Messrs. Graham, Burney, Beville, and Nathan *vs.* White—Mr. Fenton (captain), Messrs. Sumner, Dixon, Sladen and Warden. The game will commence at 4-45 p.m. There will be a meeting of the players in the pavilion, after the game, to elect a new honorary secretary.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. E. J. Bunker, an assistant in Messrs. Thacker and Co., reported to the police, on Wednesday, the theft of 5 sovereigns, 2 half-sovereigns, and about £1-2-6 in silver coins, from a cash box, the key of which was lost about two months ago.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Parcebai, a Hindu girl, aged 6 years, accidentally fell from a window on Wednesday last, a height of about 40 feet, fracturing her right arm.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Roumanjee Abdool Ally living in Abdool Rahimon Street, reported to the police that he dropped a packet of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 530, together with a gold ring and three silver buttons, somewhere about the Borah Musjid, in Sarang Street, on Wednesday last.

GAMBLERS.—Heera Valla and ten other Hindus were yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gambling in a common gaming house, at Northbrook Street, on Wednesday night last. Pleading guilty accused No. 1 and another, having been previously convicted of a similar offence, were fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 10, respectively, and the others Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Overture	Haydee		Auber.
Lancers	Pirates of Penzance		D'Albert.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl		Balfe.
Serenade	Espagnole		Metra.
Scene and Air	Jeanne Hachette		Concone.
Waltz	Fairie Voices		Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, at the Gymkhana, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Overture	Don Juan		Mozart.
Waltz	The Maid of the Mill		Liddell.
Chorus il Bivacco	L'Assedio De Leida		Petrella.
Polka	Tout a la Joie		Godfrey.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche		Suppe.
Galop	Hit and Miss		Herve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd Jan., 1888, was 398 ; being 46 less than the preceding week and 34 more than the week ending the 28th Dec., 1886, and 20 more than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 318 births were reported in the different districts. There was 1 death from cholera last week as compared to 2 in the week previous. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 22·48. There were 80 deaths from remittent fever, being 20 less than the last week and 8 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 62, 12 and 15 last week against 61, 15 and 14, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—Essoo Duttoo, a native Police Constable, of the Mahim Division, was yesterday charged by Inspector Raymond, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing sixteen knol-khols, valued at 8 annas, on the night of the 2nd instant, from a vegetable garden, in Lower Mahim, the property of a widow, Mrs. Doming DeMello. The case for the prosecution showed that the old lady, for the past 8 or 10 days, had suffered losses from her vegetable garden, persons apparently entering it during the night and stealing vegetables of different description. Consequently she got her servants to watch the garden at night. On the night in question, the accused in uniform was seen by the servants to enter the garden, and collect a number of knol-khols. He tied them up in a bundle. As he was about to leave the place, one of the servants raised an alarm and pursued him. The accused finding himself detected, threw the bundle away and volunteered to go with the servants to the police chowkey, but on nearing which, he struck one of them on the head with his baton and endeavoured to screen himself from the charge. He now stated that he was assaulted by the servants. Enquiries were instituted and the theft was proved against the accused. The knol-khols were found lying a few paces away from the place where he was arrested. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. George Hewett, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday prosecuted three men, a Hindu and two Borahs, before Mr. Hamilton, the Third Presidency Magistrate, for making false declaration of goods which they had sent by the railway. The Hindu, named Pragdass Sandoolali, sent four cases of goods from the Bori Bunder Station, which he declared were of a classification lower than what the goods really were, and profited to the extent of Rs. 5 by the transaction. In defence the man said he had made a mistake, but Mr. Hamilton fined him Rs. 10.—In another case against a Borah, named Tyabally Currimally, Mr. Rele appeared for the defence. The accused, as a forwarding agent, sent one case from Warl Bunder Station, which he declared contained thread, but which, Mr. Hewett found, on opening to be packed with wool, for which a higher rate would have had to be paid. In defence Mr. Rele submitted that the owner of the case had informed the accused that it contained thread, and the accused acted on that information. It was a *bona fide* misdescription, he said, and he added that apart from that the accused was not to blame, the principal being held responsible for the act of his agent. Mr. Rele obtained a postponement of the case in order to *subpœna* the owner of the case, who, he thought, would show that he had described the good as thread.—In the third case, Escofally Esmalljee was charged with defrauding the railway company of thirteen annas by making a false declaration. The goods were described again as thread, but when the case was opened Mr. Hewett discovered it contained miscellaneous articles, besides thread, and according to the rule the highest classification should have been given. The defence was that the accused had been told by the owner of the case that it contained thread. Mr. Hamilton held that careful inquiries ought to have been made by the accused, who was to be held responsible. He remarked that it was somewhat curious that a higher classification had not been given, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 4.

MURDER AT SATARA.—A serious affray took place at Soni, in the Satara Collectorate, in which a man was murdered, about 100 persons taking part in the affray. The police arrested 12 persons, and more arrests are being made. The affray took place between the two parties into which the village is divided.—*Deccan Herald.*

DACOITY AT POONA.—At the Poona Criminal Sessions on Wednesday, before Mr. E. T. Candy, Sessions Judge, the case against Pattu bin Govinda and seven others, who were charged under section 397, causing grievous hurt in committing a dacoity, section 395 committing dacoity, and section 457, house-breaking by night, was resumed. After completing the hearing of the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, the judge summed up the case to the jury who, after a short consultation, returned with unanimous verdict of guilty against accused No. 1, under each head of the indictment. They found accused, Nos. 2, 3, and 6 not guilty of any of the charges, accused Nos, 4, 5, 7, 8 were found guilty under sections 395 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code. The Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, sentenced accused No. 1 to seven years' transportation and accused Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8 each to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 6 were acquitted and discharged.—*Ibid.*

THE RAMPORE MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector C. Morar Rao, of the Bombay Detective Police, charged Doolah Khan *alias* Ahmed Ali Khan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing murder, by causing the death of one Syed Niaz Hussein, about the beginning of the year 1884, at Rampore. It appeared about a fortnight ago, a convict named Nune Khan at the Chanda Jail informed the District Superintendent of Police that Doolah Khan, who murdered Syed Niaz Hussein, brother of Meer Muzawordli, formerly *mishait* to the Rampore Nawab, North-West Provinces, was hiding in Bombay under an assumed name of Ahmed Ali Khan. The murder at the time created an intense sensation, consequently the information was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police here, who directed the Detective Officer, Mr. C. Morar Rao, to go to Chanda and make enquiries. The police officer, on returning to Bombay on Tuesday last, arrested the accused in a house near the Two Tanks, where he was carrying on the business of an embroiderer.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to jail, pending further enquiries at Rampore.

PRINCESS MATHILDE.

A PARIS correspondent describes the home of the Princess Mathilde, where diplomatists and journalists, artists and musicians, Academicians and men of leisure assemble. The correspondent writes :—

Under the Empire, when Princess Mathilde had a residence in the Rue de Courcelles, her *salon* proved a formidable rival to the Tuileries receptions. Napoleon III. was one of the habitues, and he preferred to be received as historian, not as sovereign. It is even said that, had it not been for the intervention of Thiers, the Emperor would have caused himself to be named Academician. The Empress made her appearance, but two or three times. She never could forgive Mathilde for opposing her marriage, and amused herself by calling her cousin's *salon* the "Jacobin Club."

THE SPLENDOUR OF HER GLORIOUS BEAUTY.

The Princess, now sixty-seven years of age, is a very distinguished-looking woman, but Sainte-Beuve, who was one of her intimate friends, describes her in the "splendour of her glorious beauty." He says : "The Princess has a proud, high forehead, made for a diadem ; her blonde hair is knotted so as to show the lines of a perfect neck. Her features are boldly chiselled ; her light brown eyes shine with affection or with the moment's thought. The entire face expresses nobility, dignity and, when animated, grace united with force, joy that comes from a healthy nature, frankness, goodness and sometimes fire and ardour. Her cheek, in just anger, is capable of blushing ; this head, so well poised, so well carried, is attached to shoulders worthy of a sculptor. Her hands, the most beautiful in the world, are simply those of her race—the Bonapartes are celebrated for their aristocratic hands. In the ensemble one recognizes a woman born to command."

AN ARTIST AND A PATRON OF ART.

Her Imperial Highness is not only a patron of art, but an artist herself. For twenty-five years Eugene Giraud was her friend and teacher, and in the French Salon for many years were seen water-color sketches and crayon sketches, signed "Mathilde." Were she not a Princess she would be a great artist, and, as it is, many hours of each day are given to her favorite occupation. Like the house in the Rue de Courcelles, the residence of the Rue de Berri and the Chateau St. Gratien, near Paris, have their studios. The works of some of the most famous modern French authors are indebted to Mathilde for their illustrations. The last edition of Theophile Gautier's "Enamels and Cameos" is filled with water-colors, signed by "une main qu'on baise a genoux."

A ROMANTIC LIFE.

Mathilde's life has been a romantic one, and if the world condemns her imprudence she hopes by her charities and good works to bury the past. It is well known that the Russian Conseiller, Nicolas Demidoff, bought the estate of San Donato, near Florence, and here made a marvellous home. As recompense for the wonderful improvements the Grand Duke of Tuscany gave him the title Prince of San Donato. His son Anatole met the ex-King of Westphalia in Florence about the year 1840, and as Jerome was completely ruined Demidoff lent him large sums of money. One day the King asked a much larger amount than ever before, but the Prince said: "I have been thinking how we shall arrange this account." Jerome replied ; "Mary Mathilde—she is beautiful, twenty years old, and I think it the simplest solution of a question that would otherwise be very perplexing." The marriage took place, but was a source of annoyance and sorrow to everybody related to the Bonapartes and Demidoffs. Mathilde is a cousin of the Duc de Leuchtenberg and the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Czar Nicholas, became the wife of this same Duc de Leuchtenberg. The Czar, furious to be thus considered a relative of one of his subjects, a Demidoff, ennobled so recently, gave orders that his daughter was to be addressed only as Mme. la Grande Duchesse. Whoever named her Duchesse de Leuchtenberg was called "imbecile," and exiled.

AN ELOPEMENT.

The marriage was especially unfortunate for Mathilde and Demidoff. He was ordered to live out of Russia because he promised to bring up his children in the Catholic faith, but happily no children were born. Storm after storm traversed their horizon, until all Europe was in excitement, because of the elopement of Princess Mathilde with Count de Nieuverkerke. This took place at San Donato, and as in circumstances of the most painful or the most romantic character Mathilde always exhibits remarkable coolness, she packed her dresses, house linens, laces, &c. All was on the diligence waiting to carry her far, far away from the hated Demidoff when on the scene appeared the indignant husband, himself. Then, of course, her only safety was in flight, and she disappeared, without her dresses, but with a booty far more valuable—all the Demidoff jewels ; a portrait of her father, framed in diamonds, she took to show "filial respect."

For the rest of his life Anatole suffered in mind because of the loss of his jewels, and, when dying, his last words were : "I leave my diamonds to my wife—let her enjoy them in peace." No one ever knew why the Prince would not allow his servants to remove the baggage placed on the diligence by the Princess. For twenty years carriage and trunks remained in the stable just as Mathilde had left them the day of her flight. The condition of her wardrobe when the trunks were finally opened can be imagined.

When the marriage was dissolved, in 1854, Demidoff recovered all the favor he had previously enjoyed at the Imperial Court. To his wife he gave a yearly income of 50,000 dolrs. and placed the capital in the hands of the Czar. At the present time that income is Mathilde's only resource, for her dotation under the Empire was cut off in 1870.

PRINCE DEMIDOFF.

Demidoff was one of the curious characters seen in Paris during the Empire. He called himself Prince Demidoff, a title to which he had no right. Count Modem, a counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Paris, crossed his name from the Jockey Club list, saying "There is no Prince Demidoff." At Demidoff's death in 1870 his nephew Paul, husband of Lise Troubets Roi's daughter, succeeded to the estates. In 1880 Paul sold all the magnificent treasures collected by his uncle and centred his interests in Russia, thus with his wealth becoming one of the Czar's most faithful subjects. Hearing of the wonderful grain elevators in America he sent several engineers to study their construction, and now his "hobby" is the introduction of elevators and other American inventions into Russia.

Princess Mathilde's friends are trying to induce her to write her "Memoirs." Her literary talent is almost as marked as that for art, and certainly, with her experience and adventures "Souvenirs of Princess Mathilde" would be one of the most readable books of the age.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SOME DISTINGUISHED FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

MR. BRANDER MATHEWS contributes some interesting notes on Parisian newspapers to the *Century Magazine*. He touches as follows on the characteristics of some of the most distinguished of French journalists :—

M. ALBERT WOLFF.

M. Albert Wolff is the typical writer for the "Figaro." His biography, by the friendly hand of M. Toudouze, was given to the world three or four years ago. M. Wolff is called a Parisian of the Parisians, and he thinks himself the absolute quintessence of the boulevards, but by birth he is a German. As a boy in Cologne he met that other typical Parisian, Offenback, and became possessed of the idea that Paris was the centre of the solar system. He made his first appearance in literature with a book of comic travels on the Rhine, illustrated by his own rough wood-cuts. Then he wrote sentimental tales for children. Suddenly he gave up Germany and German for Paris and French. In Paris he had to begin at the bottom ; but he had wit and will, and in time he began to be noticed as a writer of flashing brilliancy. He toiled at his trade of acquired cleverness, and he learnt the art of being a Parisian. He collaborated with M. Rochefort in writing a farce or two, and with M. Blum in writing the "Memoirs of Theresa, by Herself," a book which had a questionable notoriety. By dint of hard labour he made himself a Frenchman, as his fellow-German Grimm, as the Englishman Hamilton, as the Italians Galiani and Fiorentino had done before him. He is as clever as Fiorentino, and as much feared. He is the art critic of the "Figaro," and he writes its annual report on the Salon. It may suffice to say that, although his hostility is dreaded, his praise is not respected—yet of course it has its influence.

M. AURELIEN SCHOLL.

The success of the "Figaro" has led to many imitations. The chief of these are the "Gaulois," the "Evenement," the "Voltaire," and the "Gil Blas." The "Gaulois" is the oldest and has had the most ups and downs ; it has less originality and says ditto to the "Figaro" more pressitently than the others. The "Evenement" is perhaps the most prosperous of the "Figaro's" immediate rivals ; its circulation is more than half as large ; its theatrical gossip is as accurate as the "Figaro's," and more aggressive ; and in M. Aurelien Scholl it had a writer of chroniques quite as Parisian as M. Wolff and far wittier. M. Scholl writes too much, and the quality of his writing suffers from the quantity, but at his best he is really a wit. He has written countless columns of copy, but lost in this mass are articles of the finest temper and the most perfect point.

I remember hearing M. Sarcey say that there could be collected from M. Scholl's essays a book of two hundred or three hundred pages equal to the best of Chamfort—and Chamfort is the French equivalent for Sheridan or Sydney Smith. Even M. Scholl's average articles are very clever—clever, indeed, as the acting of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the plays of M. Victorien Sardon, or the Architecture of M. Charles Garnier, all very clever Parsians. The "Voltaire" is also prosperous among its chief writers are M. Ranc, M. Naquet, and M. J. J. Weiss, one of the sharpest and most sarcastic of all French journalists. The "Voltaire" owes much of its circulation to the skill with which its serial stories are chosen. M. Emile Zola was once the dramatic critic of the "Voltaire."

AUTHORS AS DRAMATIC CRITICS.

Here occasion serves to note how many distinguished French authors have been engaged as dramatic critics on the daily papers. M. Zola now no longer writes dramatic criticism, as the success of his novels has made him independent. M. Alphonse Daudet was in 1882 the dramatic critic of the "Parlement" and M. Georges Ohnet held the same position the "Constitutionnel." M. Adolphe Julian, the erudite author of the "History of Theatrical Costume" and of several studies in the history of music, is the musical critic of the "Francais." M. Fraucois Coppie, the poet, criticised the acted drama for the "Patrie," and his fellow-poets M. Armand Silvestre and M. Henri de Bornier did the same for the "Estafette," and the "Nouvelle Revue." Three other poets are or until recently have been dramatic critics—M. Theodore de Banville, M. Jean Rechepin, and M. Paul Arene. And while these distinguished writers are dramatic critics just as Theophile Gautier was a dramatic critic, simply because the position is honourable and remunerative,—for a poet must live,—the chief of those who are dramatic critics by vocation because they love their work, M. Francisque Sarcey, of the "Temps," and M. Auguste Vitu, of the "Figaro," have also done noteworthy work in other branches of literature and journalism.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

M. Rochefort is one of the most striking figures in contemporary Parisian journalism, and his career is curious in its contrasts. A radical republican of an advanced type, M. Rochefort is by birth the Marquis de Rochefort Lucay. A free-thinker now of the most aggressive school, one of M. Rochefort's earliest efforts in literature was a poem in honour of the Virgin. Successful beyond expectation in his destructive attacks on the hollow pretensions of the Second Empire, M. Rochefort began as a hack writer of comic copy for the minor papers and as a maker of cheap farces for the minor theatres. It is to be said, however, that M. Rocheforts's entrance into politics was almost accidental, and that his bitterest diatribes owe their effect chiefly to his mastery of the methods of comic journalism. In fact, M. Rochefort's transformation from a lively critic of ephemeral fashions into a stinging assailant of the Imperial Government was a slow and gradual evolution, and it took the best of three years (1865-1868) before the change was complete. I was in June, 1868, that he abandoned the "Figaro," and issued the first number of his own weekly the "Lanterne," a little pamphlet of thirty-two pages, clad in a cover of fiery red. Of the first number eighty thousand copies were sold. In the "Lanterne" the flippant chatter of the "Figaro" no longer accompanying it, the girding wit of M. Rochefort had full play, and the Imperial court winced under the satire which made it ridiculous. When the "Lanterne" was forbidden in France, its offices were transferred to Brussels, and the weekly numbers were smuggled into France. A favourite device was to pack them inside plaster busts of the Emperor of the French. In 1869 M. Rochefort was elected to the Assembly, and returning to Paris, founded the "Marseillaise." It was in consequence of articles in the "Marseillaise" that one of its contributors, Victor Noir, called on Prince Pierre Bonaparte and was shot dead by the Prince. Arrested in February, 1870, M. Rochefort was set free in September by the fall of the Empire. In February 1871, he founded the "Mot d'Ordre," and in September he was condemned to a long term of imprisonment for his part in the resistance of the commune of Paris to the Republic of France. Sent in 1873 to New Caledonia, he escaped in 1874, crossed America, passed in London, and settled in Geneva, whence he returned to Paris in July, 1880, when the general amnesty of the communists was proclaimed. Two days after his return he brought out a new daily paper, "L'Intransigeant," which remains the mouthpiece of the extreme Left, impracticable and intractable. 'L'Intransigeant' seems, however, to be to the taste of a certain section of Parisians, for its circulation is quite thirty thousand copies—nearly as large as that of the "Temps" which most competent critics would be inclined to call the best paper in Paris. "L'Intransigeant" is M. Rochefort's personal organ ; it says what he thinks, and it is read simply to see what he says ; its importance is due wholly to M. Rochefort. And, so the "Justice" is the personal organ of M. Clemenceau : but M. Clemenceau is taken seriously and M. Rochefort is not. The "Republique Francaise" was Gambetta's organ, but Gambetta was the center of the strongest and sanest group in French politics, and the "Republique Francaise," although it has lost a little of its circulation since Gambetta's death, did not depend on any one man, however popular or able. It is a good general newspaper, while "L'Intransigeant" of M. Rochefort and the "Justice" of M. Clemenceau are organs, no more and no less.

THE "TEMPS."

It is in the "Temps" that M. Edmond Scherer publishes his critical articles, and M. Scherer is the French critic whose articles on Wordsworth and Goethe served as texts for two of Mr. Matthew Arnold's most interesting essays. M. Scherer is, in a measure, the successor of Sainte-Beuve, but he has not yet Sainte-Beuve's authority. His mind and his manner are drier and have less charm ; but none the less is he a chief representative of the higher criticism in France.

Among the other eminent literary contributors is M. Legouve, the dramatist, who published in the "Temps" the most of his admirable notes on reading aloud, an art of which he is past master. The art critic is M. Paul Mantz, and the musicial critic is M. Weber ; and although they may have equals among their fellow-journalists, they have no superiors. The dramatic critic is M. Francisque Sarcey, to whom I shall recur shortly. There is a weekly scientific review by M. Vernier. There is an abundance of foreign correspondence of a very high quality. There is a weekly sketch of country life called "La Vie a la Campagne" by M. Georges de Cherville ; and there was a weekly chronique called "La Vie a Paris," by M. Jules Claretie. Since the fall of 1885, when M. Claretie was appointed director of the Theatre Francais, this article has been contributed by that charming writer, M. Anatole France.

JULES CLARETIE.

M. Jules Claretie is perhaps best known in America as a novelist. His "M. le Ministre" and "Le Million" have been translated—or rather mistranslated, for the books were shamefully mangled—for American readers "M. le Ministre" is an admirable novel ; it stands even a comparison with "Numa Roumestan" of his friend M. Alphouse Daudet, which deals with a subject closely akin. As a novelist M. Claretie has had the tact and the insight to borrow from the naturalists just enough of their descriptive methods, without allowing the exhibition of things to overpower the revelation of persons. Besides his novels, M. Claretie has also written plays, at least one of which, the "Regiment de Champagne" has been acted in the United States. He is also a historian, and he has made the epoch of the French revolution wholly his own. He has a wider knowledge of literature and life in England and in Germany than most Frenchmen, having frequently visited both countries. Next to the breadth of his knowledge of men and things, he has indefatigable industry, and the union of these two qualities makes him one of the foremost journalists of France. M. Claretie has a pleasant wit and a sharp eye ; his tastes are clean and honourable ; and so the best of his chroniques in the "Temps" was sometimes not unlike one of Mr. George William Curtis's always delightful "Easy-chair" articles, and the worst of them was always an amusing medley of judicious observation and anti-quarian research. As M. Claretie's chroniques in the "Temps" were more widely quoted from than any other non-political articles of the Parisian press, it is no wonder that they have found many readers when gathered together into annual volumes. The future historian of manners and customs, and fashions and ephemeral fancies will have no more trustworthy source of information than the yearly tomes of M. Claretie's "Vie a Paris." (For the instruction of the inquiring, it may be noted that M. Claretie pronounces his name "Clar-ty".

FRANCISQUE SARCEY.

The honour of being the most quoted writer on the "Temps" M. Claretie shared with M. Sarcey, whose criticism of the drama of the day fills the ground-floor of the "Temps" every Sunday afternoon. M. Sarcey is a graduate of the Normal School ; and M. Taine and About were his classmates thero. When they left the school in 1848, M. Taine was first, about third, and M. Sarcey fifth. For ten years M. Sarcey taught ; then he gave up teaching and took to journalism under the guidance of his friend About M Sarcey has recently written a lively and instructive account of his life at the Normal School and of the constant intellectual fencing in which the brilliant band of scholars indulged. He asserts that he can always tell a graduate of the Normal School by the sincerity of his disputation, and he informs us that the scholars had declared war on two formulas only too frequently heard in debate. One of these is the assertion that the adversary is an ass, and the other impugns his motives declaring that he is too clever to believe what he says. Whenever, therefore, any of the young debators lost his temper and sneered at the sincerity of his opponent, the entire body arose as one man and said : "Sir, you are an ass !" And when he protested in vain, the chorus rejoined : "Then you do not believe a word of what you say." The German students have in like manner made war on two other silly formulas, which they term the apple and the spinach argument. The apple argument is the twitting of an opponent with a change of opinion, and it is so called because an apple when accused of having changed color answered that "it is only bad fruit which remains green" ; and the spinach argument is the self-congratulation on the fact that one does not think like the opponent, and it is so called because a lady once declared that she was very glad she did not like spinach, for if she did she would eat it, and she could not bear it.

The robust sincerity that has learnt in the Normal School M. Sarcey has carried through life. M. Sarcey is honest, earnest, and devoted to his work, whether it be the exposure of an ultramontane trick or the analysis of a new play. He used to roast a priest for breakfast every morning in the "XIX Siecle," and he parboils himself every evening in one of the Parisian play-houses, all of which are as innocently free from ventilation as a Turkish bath. M. Sarcey is independent ; he has never been willing to join any society or to accept any honors ; more than once has he refused the Cross of the Legion of Honor. His special characteristics are a robust and broad common sense and an equally broad good humour. As a dramatic critic he has attained to the highest repute ; his authority, I venture to believe, is greater than was Jules Janin's—and it is assuredly founded on a firmer base. M. Sarcey has a great many qualifications for a dramatic critic, and he has in abundance the most important of all—he is very fond of the theatre. He is fair, he is willing to hear both sides, the temper of his mind in Judical, and it is only when he is absolutely convinced of the guilt of the prisoner that the sword of justice falls ; but when it does fall, it falls swiftly and to good purpose. M. Sarcey has sympathy with both the dramatic and the histrionic arts. He has insight into both, and he has logically coordinated a system of principles about them both. He is almost the only dramatic critic I know whose report of a performance gives a sound reason for its success or its failure. He has a habit of going at once to the heart of a play, and in telling the story of a drama he sets forth first of all the essential situation, the vital knot, the salient point where this play differs from all other plays. This is a very rare faculty. M. Vitu, for example, contents himself with a verbatim report of the plot of a play, followed by a criticism of its construction and its characters ; but M. Sarcey so sets before you the situation that you are enabled to criticise for yourself and to seize at once on every point of his criticism. M. Sarcey has always refused to allow the collection of his dramatic criticisms, declaring that they are journalism and not literature. The only book about the stage he has published is "Comedians et Comediennes," a series of biographic criticisms of the leading actors of Paris. A satire of M. Sarcey's on the French fondness for office has been translated in America as "The Miseries of Fo-Hi."

THE PUNJAB CONNECTIONS OF THE BURDWAN HOUSE.

A NATIVE paper, published at Lahore, says :—"The tonsure ceremony of the infant Maharaja of Burdwan in Bengal has been an occasion of much rejoicing among the Brahmins and Khattris of Lahore. It may not be generally known here that the founders of the house of Burdwan originally were natives of Lahore. The late Maharaja Mahtab Chand Bahadur, who was a shrewd man of the world, perceiving the disadvantages of allowing the family traditions to fall into oblivion, revived its severed connections with Lahore, and went so far as to purchase a house as much as possible in the vicinity of the very spot in the Mohulla Kapuran which was supposed to have given birth to the founder of his family. Here for years he maintained an establishment. After the death of Maharaja Mahtab Chand a freak of economy seized the managers of the estate, and the house in Lahore, together with its establishment, received the first shears of their pruning hands. The temporary severance of active connection of the family with Lahore was attempted to be made a capital of by the opponents of the adoption of the present infant Maharaja. His guardians have, therefore, it seems, resolved to make amends for their past mistake, and have taken advantage of his tonsure ceremony to create new bonds of sympathy with the old brotherie by the distribution among them of bhaji (presents) in a truly princely style. We are told that every Kapur Khattrya family of the City, whose number is over 600, received a big brass plate (parat) filled with sweetmeats. Nor have the Brahmins been ignored in this display of princely liberality. Several hundreds of them have received presents of a bundle of sweetmeats each, with cash varying from Re.1 to Rs. 25, according to merit. The interchange of civilities thus opened between the Maharaja of Burdwan and his kinsmen of Lahore promises to be of much future interest to all parties concerned."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·875
Temperature of the Air	71·3
Wet Bulb Termometer	68·3
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	74·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, ENE, E, SW, NW, NNE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	517
all of rain	1·63
Total for during month	1·85
„ year	1·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th inst.	0·00

* From midnight midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes : "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl F R S Flood, C B, Comdg Poona Divin :—Lieut J Hanwell, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 25th Feb 1887.

Lieut L J Mathias, 16th Regt Bo Infy, is appointed Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, Second Class, on probation.

Lieut C W Palin, Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, Second Class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India No 1007, dated 30th Dec 1887, is republished :—"No 1007—With reference to G G O Nos 913 and 961 of 1887, Lieuts N J H Powell, East Surrey Regt, and W C Blair, Suffolk Regt have been posted to the Bengal, instead of to the Madras and Bombay Staff Corps respectively, as therein notified."

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J M Dick, of the above corps, officiated as Adjt from 11th to 22nd Dec 1887 (on the departure of Capt J W Gordon and until the arrival of Lieut Dyson)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Capt H D M Minchin, S C, six months, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr A Uridge to pilot vessels.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A C Lochee, M A, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 26th Dec 1887.

The Rev T H Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev A B Watson, M A, is appointed Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, during the absence of the Rev T H Greig on privilege leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to republish the following order which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 13th Dec 1887 :—

The Queen has been pleased to appoint H J Parsons, Esq, of the Bo Civil Service, to the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Raymond West, Esq."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L P Walsh, Actg Third Assist Resident, Aden, and Capt G E Hyde Cates, Actg Fourth Assist Resident, Aden, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Resident, Berbera, on the 10th Dec 1887.

Lieut T Moss, 3rd Bo Lt Infy, and Mr L P Walsh, Actg Third Assist Resident, Aden, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Resident, Zaila, on the 12th Dec 1887.

Lieut T Moss, 3rd Bo Lt Infy, held charge of the office of Assist Resident, Zaila, from the 9th Oct to the 11th Dec 1887, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A'Zam Parashram Balkrishna Taskar, Mahalkari of Umbargaon in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Thana.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist during the absence of Mr G W Cotgrave, or till further orders.

Mr Janardan Bhikaji Khare is appointed to be Assist Public Prosecutor for Khandesh in such cases as may be made over to him by the Dist Public Prosecutor of that district.

Mr Ramrao Keshao Deshmukh, residing at Shere, is appointed to be an additional Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist, with effect from 10th Jan 1888 and for the period ending 31st July 1888.

Mr Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar is appointed to be a Special Magiste under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the powers of a Magiste of the third class in the Nasik Dist.

Mr Daji Bapuji Despande of Bodvad, Taluka Bhusaval, Khandesh Dist, is appointed to be a Special Magiste under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the powers of a Magiste of the third class within the Bodvad Pargana of the Kandesh Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Khandesh and Nasik Districts :—Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi from Erandol to Satana ; and Rao Saheb Siddheshwar Bhaskar Gole from Satana to Erandol.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, Esq, C S I, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E Bishop, Indian Marine, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr W E Hart resumed charge of the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 27th ult.

Mr N Spencer resumed charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BRACKETS! BRACKETS! BRACKETS! An entirely new consignment of Swiss workmanship, most elegant in designs. Prices from 15 Annas. Cheapest ever known.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS Jan. 16. For particulars apply to the Revd E. S. BURGESS.

BLANKETS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12. Ladies' Cashmere, Re. 1-6. Flannelettes at Annas 4. Bed Sheets, Cloth 90in., at Re. 1-1.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 2, Hornby Row.

MEMBERS are reminded that the ballotting for EDUCATIONAL STIPENDS will take place at the rooms of the Association THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 6th inst, at 8-30.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 10,000 to increase the Capital of a first-class European Business. Excellent security. Apply JAMES, care of General Post Office, Bombay.

SEND 1 anna postal-stamp and get a specimen copy of the "LITERARY ALBUM," brimming with useful knowledge and good reading. Apply Manager, L. A., 21, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL and INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, BOMBAY. The above Society's High School for Girls at Girgaum will RE-OPEN at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1888.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES and Art Ware, Foolcurries, Work Boxes, Cushions, Shawls, Chogas, and Agra Marble Work, suitable for presentation.—Indian Art Gallery, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, St. BERNARD BITCH, "IDA," 2 years old 19th March next. Brother to Sr. Gothard III." Was awarded 2nd prize at St. Bernard Club Show December 1886.—Apply Chief Officer s. s. L. panto, Prince's Dock, with whom is Club pedigree.

SITUATION WANTED, for an Eurasian Orphan lad, aged 16 who has just left the St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandora. (V. Standard) Is a good writer, and has a knowledge of freehand drawing and Marathi. No objection to go as a Press Reader.—Apply Mess SERGEANT, Officer's Mess, Royal Artillery, Colaba.

FUNERAL LODGE.—A FUNERAL SERVICE in MEMORY of the late BRO. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE will be held by Ladge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342 S. C., at the Freemason's Hall, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, when all Master Masons are invited to attend.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed in the Hotel, and have great pleasure in stating that I have never lodged so comfortably before in many Hotels I have stayed at in Bombay. The Proprietors and their Servants seemed anxious to do all in their power to make Lodgers comfortable in every way. A very good Table is kept, and the Charges extremely Moderate. Proprietors are particularly obliging and courteous gentlemen. Sd H. B. J, Colonel, Staff Corps.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co, Ld.

WANTED, a CLERK with some knowledge of accounts; must be quick at calculations. Apply O. P., care of this Paper.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

A CERTIFICATED LADY is open to engagement for private tuition in music. Terms moderate. Address "MUSIC," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £319,974-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Four cases just opened from Paris. Exquisite Goods. Any reasonable offer accepted. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, until end of year with immediate possession a furnished Bungalow, in Marine Lines, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Apply to L. P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court.

FOR SALE, a pair of Chestnut Arab horses, regularly driven in a Victoria for 2 years. The property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq. Apply to L. P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA BRIDGE, and THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be RE-OPENED, on MONDAY the 9th Jan., 1888

NOTICE.—Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co. have REMOVED their offices to 20, Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Thacker and Co.—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8; also a large line in Washing Pin Scarfs, embroidered, silk spots, Horse Shoes, &c. Half dozen for Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PHIL & Co.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt Ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6, Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Barrister-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

We have another broken week to report upon, business generally having been suspended during two days for the New Year holidays. The most engrossing topic, however, in commercial, as in other circles, has been the state of the weather which, owing to atmospheric disturbances of a cyclonic character, became what is usual in the rainy season, and prevailing generally, it was reported, all over this side of the Peninsula, caused considerable anxiety regarding the Cotton now being harvested or ripening. Reliable reports of a generally reassuring character, however, have been received regarding the crops, and to-day the fine weather has set in again here. Cotton has been very quiet throughout the week, but prices generally have been steadily maintained by dealers. The arrivals of Cotton of the new crop during the week have been 21,500 bales, making the total since the opening of the season 90,150 bales, or 97,450 bales less than had come forward at the same time last year. Wheat and Seeds offer no fresh feature of interest. Freights have continued dull with a downward tendency in rates. Exchange has been weak and drooping, and quotations this evening are 1-16d. to 3-32d. lower than they were last Thursday. Government Paper has been quiet, and the fluctuations in the price of Four per cents. have not been considerable. Shares have also been quiet. Money has been easy. Imports have been without animation, and forward business with the other side has been further restricted by the strong tone of the market and higher prices in Manchester.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Returns, made up to last Friday afternoon, showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of some 7¾ lakhs, owing to Government withdrawals. The ease in the money market, however, was indicated by an increase of 18½ lakhs in the item of private Deposits, while trade requirements showed a net decrease of some 10½ lakhs compared with the previous week. The Bank rate remains at 4 per cent., and in the open market the terms for accommodation are about the same as they were last week. *Bank of Bombay.*—The directors have this day declared a dividend for the past-half year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax.

Exchange.—The weaker feeling which was noticeable when we closed our last report continued to prevail on last mail-day, leading to a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in rates. Three months' sight Credits were quoted for the mail at 1s. 5 9-32d., and thereafter, for any delivery, at 1s. 5 5-16d., the market closing quiet for the holidays. At reopening on Tuesday there was a weak feeling, and rates were quoted 1-16d. below what they closed at for the holidays. The tone of the market was quiet to a degree throughout the day, and, in the absence of business to test them, rates were really almost nominal. Owing to the general want of animation in business, and the absence of private Bills the same weak state of things continued yesterday, though the previous day's prices were generally quoted. Some Wire Transfers were sold forward during the day at 1s. 5 1-16d.; but the rate was not afterwards obtainable. To day we have news of the Council allotments in London yesterday, the 45 lakhs offered having been placed at 1s. 5d., thus showing a decline of ¼d. on the rate obtained at last week's biddings. This has had no effect upon our market, which closes quiet on the level of yesterday's quotations, say—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,, ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	1·81¾	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	1·83¼	,,

The official Statement of Silver in the Mint gives the following figures:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 21st December	1887	41,27,385
Silver received during the week		5,93,805
		47,21,190
New coin paid during the week		11,00,020
		33,21,170
Silver belonging to private individuals		27,71,575
		63,98,745

Government Paper became weaker on last mail day, and the cash rate for four per cents declined to 97⅞, but hardly any business was done either on this line or for future delivery. The market reopened after the holidays a little firmer, and the cash price of fours was again quoted at 97½; a weaker feeling, however, afterwards set in again, and the rate receded to 97 7-16, the same fluctuating movement being repeated on the following day, and almost the only business transacted being to close accounts for the settlement. The 5th January account was settled to-day quietly, the rate for fours closing at 97 9 16 for money. A little forward business has been done for the 2nd February account of 97 5-16. Four per cent. Paper has fluctuated between 103½ and 104, the latter being the closing rate this evening; but the business done in this denomination has been very limited.

Shares.—The market opened quiet after the long holiday taken by the brokers, and, probably under the depressing influence of the weather, the tone became weak, and a number of Mill and Press shares declined Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share. To-day, however, with the return of fine weather, a some what buoyant feeling has been apparent, and many favourite Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5. Comparing this evening's quotations with those given a week ago, the following changes are shown:—Howard and Bullough Mill shares have moved up Rs. 17½; James Greaves, Rs. 10; Connaught, Empress, Luckmidas Khimji, Manecksji Petit, Queen, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each; and Oriental, Rs. 2½. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 60 in Sholapore, of Rs. 25 in Madras United, of Rs. 10 in Alliance, and of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Hindustan and Southern Mahratta. In Press Shares, East India are Rs. 50 lower; Mofussil and New Berar are Rs. 7½ down; and Bombay and New Indian have declined Rs. 5. In miscellaneous companies Bombay and Burma Trading, first issue, have advanced Rs. 75; Bapty Flour are Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

Piece-goods.—The market has been quiet, the off-take from the Bazaar for the week being estimated at about 2,800 bales. Owing to the advance of 1½d. to 3d. per piece asked by Manchester manufacturers, orders for *Grey Shirtings* sent forward lately have not been put through, in consequence of which stocks here are becoming gradually reduced. Some dealers, in view of the firmness on the other side, are inclined to refrain from selling favourite makes at current rates, while others again are still open to sell at previous prices. All other descriptions of *Grey Goods* are steady at our last quotations, as also are *Bleached, Coloured, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Cloths*. The market for *Local Goods* is quiet, with a moderate demand at current rates. The sales for the week are put down at 2,200 bales.

Yarns.—A moderate business is reported in imported Yarns at previous quotations. In local spinnings, owing to a slight advance in rates, and larger sales at Hongkong, the market here has become very strong, and a large business, estimated at 9,000 bales for the week, has been done at an advance on previous rates of 1-16 to 3-32 anna per lb. No. 20, fine makes command the most attention, other counts being comparatively far behind in demand. At closing the market is brisk at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Aus.	4½	per lb.
,,	,,	8s	,, ,,	4¾	,,
,,	,,	10s	,, ,,	5¼ to 5½	,,
,,	,,	12s	,, ,,	5¼ to 5¾	,,
,,	,,	16s	,, ,,	5¾ to 6¼	,,
,,	,,	20s	,, ,,	6 to 6¾	,,
,,	,,	24s	,, ,,	7	,,
,,	,,	30s	,, ,,	7¼ to 8¼	,,

Metals.—There has been some reaction in the market for *Copper* probably consequent upon the denial by Rothschilds of their alleged share in the sustaining Syndicate, and we quote prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal*, following suit, is also Re. 1½ down, and closes quiet. *Iron* is firm, but without quotable change in rates.

Coals.—There has been a demand during the week for Powell's Doffryn, December shipment, and a considerable business has resulted at Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½ per ton. Outward Freights are reported to be hardening, and shipments from home continue to be very light. The stock on the Bunder is fast moving off, and a scarcity will, it is expected, be felt towards the end of this month. Sales are reported of Powell's Doffryn, for January shipment, at Rs. 21 per ton; but Davison's West Hartley is still out of favour. We quote Powell's for December, at Rs. 22½; January, Rs. 21; February, at Rs. 20½; and March, at Rs. 20 per ton; and Davisons, at Rs. 20½, Rs. 20¼, Rs. 20, and Rs. 19½ for the four months, respectively.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—Without any incentive to business our market for the staple continued without animation until it closed for the holidays, with prices fairly steady at our quotations of last Thursday evening, but uncertain in some cases owing to the absence of actual transactions. The only further purchases reported comprised a few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 205½, and Dhulia, at Rs. 183 per candy. In the interval between the general suspension of business on Friday evening, and its resumption on Tuesday morning, the extraordinary state of the weather, giving an aftertaste of the rainy season, and which was also reported to prevail pretty generally on this side of India, caused many rumours regarding damage to Cotton in course of being harvested or still ripening. The authoritative telegraphic report, however, issued by the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, went far to relieve anxiety in this point. It appearing that, except at Broach, where the picking of the crop had partially begun, and where some slight damage was expected, no harm had been done. Dealers, however, took advantage of the situation, as usual, to raise their pretensions, and the market was firm at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Broach and Bhownugger, and with other descriptions generally quoted the turn higher. The actual business done was on a small scale, and consisted of a few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready Bengal, at Rs. 172½; Karanja, at Rs. 217; and Julgaum, at Rs. 205. During the holidays 500 bales of "Good" Bhownuggur were contracted for at Rs. 199½ for April delivery; and a few hundred bales of ready Pachora and Bengal also changed hands at Rs. 188, and Rs. 170-4 per candy, respectively. Yesterday a marked indisposition to do business was shown on all sides, and though an attempt was made in the morning to raise prices for Broach and Bhownuggur, it was not successful, and the market remained quiet, though steady at previous rates, the only business reported being a small parcel of ready Bengal at Rs. 167 per candy. The market has been very quiet again to-day, with European sellers of "Good" Broach for March at Rs. 235-6, and of "Good" Bengal for this month, at Rs. 156, but with no buyers at these rates. Transactions have been on a small scale, but quotations for most descriptions are steadily maintained. The purchases of old Cotton for local consumption during the week have aggregated only a few hundred bales of Compta, Dharwar, and Bengal.

The Chamber's telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day speak of rain at Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, Julgaum, and Dhulia; but in this circle, as in Broach, the damage, so far, had only been slight; while from the Dhollera district no rain is reported.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Jan.	Rs.	175 =	3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,,	165 =	3¾d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	158 =	3 15-32d.
Omra, Fine (Good Staple)	March	,,	218 =	4 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,,	215 =	4 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	208 =	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,,	200 =	4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Good,	March	,,	196 =	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,,	190 =	4 5-32d.
Dhollera Fine,	April	,,	218 =	4 23-32d.
Do Fully Good	do.	,,	208 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	200 =	4 11-32d.
Broach, Fine,	March	,,	242 =	5 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	236 =	5 3-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good		,,	230 =	4 31-32d.

Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88.	Season. 1886-87.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	39,000	75,800
Khandeish	31,000	36,000
Berar	20,000	63,600
Hingunghaut	150	12,200
	90,150	187,600

The movements of Cotton during the year 1887 show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887 Bales.	1886. Bales.	1885. Bales.
For 3 days ending 31st Dec	12,344	19,149	9,454
From 1st January to 31st Dec.	1,634,061	1,604,574	1,135,010
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 3 days ending 31st Dec	3,752	14,459	10,229
From 1st January to 31st Dec.	1,111,931	1,073,416	742,155
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
	1887.	1886.	1885.
For 3 days ending 31st Dec	433	416	1,283
From 1st January to 31st Dec.	61,909	53,779	64,647

From 1st January up to date the following are the comparison:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
From 1st to 4th January	18,067	21,843	14,792
Clearances to Great Britain & Continent.			
From 1st to 4th January	...	2,925	6,275
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
From 1st to 4th January	...	...	...

Wheat has been without movement during the past week. A little business continues to be done from day to day in the Bazaar in old Ekdani at previous rates; but there has been no enquiry either from exporters or dealers for contracts in the new crop, which, meantime, are quoted as before.

Seeds.—*Rape* has been quite neglected; but some business has been done in *Linseed*, which has advanced in value about 1 a. per cwt. Besides some purchases of ready old stuff, contracts by exporters are reported to have been made for April-May delivery of new Seed at Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. New *Gingelly* is arriving pretty freely, and is in request for shipment at rather higher rates.

The Imports of Wheat and Seeds during the year 1887 as compared with the two previous years were as follows:—

	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts	1885. Cwts.
Wheat—For three days ending 31st Dec.	19,494	183,912	78,577
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	10,069,919	13,695,630	12,221,376
Linseed—For three days ending 31st Dec.	12,455	18,184	17,531
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	2,560,389	3,804,551	5,324,615
Rapeseed—For three days ending 31st Dec.	1,333	3,008	5,344
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	967,318	1,221,506	1,583,305
Gingelly Seed—For three days ending 31st Dec.	24,733	26,010	26,341
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,456,817	1,532,127	1,429,488

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent during the year 1887 as compared with the two previous years were as follows:—

	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts.	1885. Cwts.
Wheat—For three days ending 31st Dec.	5,520	109,735	102,778
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	9,248,564	12,356,690	10,851,235
Linseed—For three days ending 31st Dec.	16,567	7,899	42,444
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	2,407,532	3,551,189	5,221,973
Rapeseed—For three days ending 31st Dec.	...	10,399	4,605
,, From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,055,912	1,441,584	1,754,878
Gingelly Seed—For three days ending 31st Dec.	4,000	11,591	20,384
,, From Jan 1 to Dec. 31	1,534,751	1,221,552	1,360,031

The Imports of Wheat and Seeds to date were as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wheat from 1st to 4th January	32,368	131,014	105,394
Linseed do. do.	13,396	19,769	26,785
Rapeseed do. do.	2,326	3,364	3,107
Gingelly Seed do. do.	36,360	37,355	25,379

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent to date were as follows:—

Wheat from 1st to 4th January	.....	2,600	200
Linseed do. do.	.....	.....	1,440
Rape Seed do. do.	.....	.....	.....
Gingelly Seed do. do.	.....	.....	.....

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BOYSON—January 1, at Inverness Terrace, London, the wife of J. A. Boyson, Esq, of a son. (By Telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HYNES—January 2, at Poona, the wife of Harry Hugh Hynes, Bank of Bombay, of a daughter, which did not survive its birth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONSTABLE—December 31, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev A E Constable, of a daughter.

HIGGINSON—December 31, at Benares, the wife of Frodk W Higginson, F R C S I, Superintendent Central Prison, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1888.

Mr. Moreton Frewen may be right in believing that the new departure in the Fair Trade agitation would effect a greater schism in the Reform Club than in the Carlton, but we should like something more convincing in the way of evidence than the late Mr. Forster's expression of opinion that "If the Colonies make the tariff question a *sine qua non*; if Imperial Union is impossible without it; I for one am prepared to sacrifice Free Trade!" There are two "ifs" in this sentence, which left the speaker quite as "free" as "fair" after it was uttered. The Colonies have not made this tariff question a *sine qua non* or even a *pis aller*. They have never troubled their heads about it, giving their chief attention to the establishment of Protection duties which handicap British goods against the Colonial manufactures which they hope to create. There are very solid local reasons for this course. The Colonies set up in business with an endowment of free lands which they have cleared and occupied, of great forests which they have cut down and turned into fuel or money; with gold with which they have built cities and constructed railways and harbours; with diamonds which they have converted into money spent as soon as got; all these natural resources have been appropriated and more or less used up, leaving behind them liabilities in the way of National debts which were incurred in the belief that the forests and the mines and sale of the free lands would last for ever. How is the interest on these debts to be paid? How are the new communities to create a revenue for their growing needs? By doing what European countries have done; by taking to manufacturing industry, at first to supply their own needs and later on they may hope to supply those of other countries and make a profit on doing so. All the nations—except the England of the last forty years—have had recourse to Protection for native industry. England only discarded "Protection" when her manufactures were so flourishing that it was deemed to her advantage to adopt Free Trade, as in all probability it would give her the command of the markets of the world. The world generally has decided to at least defer the adoption of the principle of Free Trade, until they see more clearly what they are to gain by throwing open their markets to foreign competition. If America sees it to be to her advantage to do so she will discard Protection. Meanwhile President Cleveland is the one influential statesman who has ventured to recommend Congress to relieve the community from the burden of Customs duties that will yield this year a surplus of thirty-two millions sterling which no one knows how to spend. But the recommendation will not be acted upon. The indications are unmistakeable that the excise will be diminished or abolished and the Customs duties retained for protective purposes.

The Colonies have hitherto shown a remarkable aptitude for assimilating and turning to account the economical fallacies which Mr. Bright imagined were demolished utterly by the labours of the Anti-Corn Law League fifty years ago. If they be asked to discard those fallacies and substitute for them a system of Fair Trade, which will give Colonial produce the virtual monopoly of the English markets, they will do so at once. But if they be asked to go one step further and give English goods an equivalent monopoly of the Colonial markets, they will say "If you want us to protect your goods in our markets against foreigners, we have no objection; but why should we relinquish our intention to build up our own manufactures and abolish the duties which we have imposed expressly to keep out your crushing competition? Give us the monopoly of your markets and we are Fair Traders. As for giving you a monopoly of our markets to the destruction of local manufactures, it is not to be thought of. Will the desire of people at home for Imperial Federation induce them not only to sacrifice on its shrine Free Trade, but to accept for its sake such a "one-sided reciprocity" as that which alone the Colonies would regard as an inducement to abandon the *status quo*? Let us turn to India. Mr. Frewen speaks of Bombay, Liverpool, Montreal, and Melbourne being connected in a Union for trade purposes. What would Bombay give to Montreal or Montreal to Bombay then which they cannot give now? India would undersell Canadian wheat, which cannot be laid down in Liverpool at the prices of United States' wheat, against which India can hold her own. Canada would probably deem it a mockery to be protected in the English market against American competition, while exposed to that of the Indian wheat grower, who is the one formidable rival to the American farmer. It is not easy to see how interests so diverse and so conflicting can be reconciled on the basis of Fair Trade. What would India gain? The monopoly of the English market for her tea. Manchester would probably object to excluding or taxing American cotton to favour our Dhollera. Well, suppose the English people reconcile themselves to drinking Indian tea, and that a differential tax be placed upon tea from China. How will the Chinese pay the six or seven millions a year which India derives from the sale of opium to the Chinese, if England does not take tea from China as hitherto? It has been shown that the whole equlibrium of British trade in the East is maintained by the sending of opium to China which is exchanged for tea for England; by a potent magic balancing the books of India, China and England in a way past comprehension by the ordinary public.

From the point of view of practical politics, the Fair Trade agitation is one that may find its main support in the exigencies of certain sections of the Conservative party in the United Kingdom. The divisions in what was until recently termed the Liberal Party were so well marked, so palpable to the ordinary observer, that no one is surprised to find Whigs joining the Conservatives, and Radicals becoming so pronounced in their Radicalism that the *St. James's Gazette* believes that Armageddon is at hand. But the line of cleavage between the landed aristocracy who form the old guard of the modern Conservative Party and the Tory Democrats, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill is the apostle, if not so well defined and so sharp, is quite as real and will make itself felt sooner or later quite as disastrously. The aristocratic wing desires Protection to the agricultural interest, and knows nothing of such a new fangled notion as Fair Trade and Imperial Union. But they are afraid to confess so much before the country, which believes in Free Trade. The Tory Democrats are free lances and have no settled convictions on such subjects. Lord Randolph Churchill, their most skilful leader, has committed himself to Free Trade, without believing in it much. Mr. Howard Vincent and his friends in the Oxford Caucus are warranted in their belief that something may be done in the direction of Fair Trade if pressure can be brought to bear on the Parliamentary chiefs. They avail themselves of the disposition which is found in every community which suffers from depression of trade to believe those who tell them that any change would be for the better. But the people on the whole are too much under the influence of the Free Trade doctrines which have been accepted as indisputable by two generations, to be easily led to abandon them. It is curious in this connection to read what Mr. Chamberlain said in 1885 when denouncing the Conservatives for effecting the defeat of the Liberals at the General Election in that year by united action against Mr. Gladstone's Government. "The Government has been beaten by the five P.'s. I will tell you," said he, "what the five P.'s are in the order of their importance, beginning with the least important. They are Priests, Publicans, Parsons, Parnellites, and Protectionists." This assigns the chief importance in the great electoral struggle to the Free Traders, or, as Mr. Chamberlain took care to call them, "Protectionists." Will Protection be assigned rightly or wrongly the foremost position in the list of Party catchwords at the next General Election? Mr. Moreton Frewen evidently thinks that likely. But it may be more difficult to raise a party cry of the kind heard in favour of a Government fighting for its existence, than to use it as a war whoop against a Government which it is the purpose of the hour to overthrow.

The Pope's address to the Italian Bishops on Wednesday, although it re-affirmed the necessity of the Holy See being vested with temporal power, may be interpreted in more ways than one, and is not necessarily a turning back to the uncompromising policy of Pope Pius. It should be understood that, in the view of recent writers who profess an intimacy with the politics of the Vatican, the Pope's *entourage* may be divided into three groups. First there are the councillors of Pio Nono, who stand out for a restoration of the whole of the Papal rights and territorial possessions, and who repudiate compromise of any kind. Then there is a group of more politic spirit who, while holding out for a restoration of the Temporal Power, would make large concessions on the territorial question, and it is believed, would be content if a district in Rome or the suburbs were assigned in sovereignty to the Vatican. Lastly there is a group who, tired of the conflict, and anxious to obtain peace at any price, would make up the quarrel with Italy by accepting—what the Vatican has never accepted—the Law of Guarantees. It is evident that the Pope's declaration is not an embodiment of the views of the last named group, but it is at least as likely to have been conceived in the spirit which prevails amongst the second group as in that which animates the conservators of Pope Pius' tradition. "Temporal Power" is a very elastic phrase, and it is believed, that it would not be found to mean as much if Pope Leo were asked to define it, for purposes of negotiation between the Vatican and the Quirin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GAEKWAR IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was entertained at dinner by the Queen at Osborne on Tuesday.

His Highness remained over the night, and left the Island yesterday in the Royal Yacht, a Royal salute being fired as the vessel steamed away.

THE POPE AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

ROME, JAN. 4.

The Pope, when receiving the Italian Bishops, delivered an address to them, in which he re-affirmed the necessity for the Holy See being vested with Temporal Power, declaring Italy would be a loser to a serious degree if she remains at enmity with the Papacy.

His Holiness announced the issue of Encyclical letters dealing with Socialism and the License of the Press.

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 4.

M. Sadi-Carnot instructed M. Herbette to assure the Emperor William at the customary New Year's Day reception that, so long as he (Carnot) was President of the French Republic, no Ministry would enter upon any policy having war as its object.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY COMMANDS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

The *Madras Times* hears that the following scheme has been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for India, and it is believed in best informed circles that his sanction will be given to it:—Belgaum and Bellary to form together a brigade command; Bangalore to remain a division; Madras to remain a brigade; southern district to be a brigade command with head-quarters at Wellington; Secunderabad to remain a division; Kamptee to be given over to Bombay; Burma to consist of one divisional and two brigade commands; Mandalay to be the head-quarters of the divisional command and Bhamo and Rangoon the head-quarters of the two brigade commands.

There is a rumour that the Rangoon difficulty has been simplified by giving Colonel Gordon the command of Mandalay and Colonel White an important command in North-West India.

A RAILWAY SCANDAL.

An outrage was committed on a lady passenger on the Railway in the Madras Presidency on Christmas Eve.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The death is reported of Mr. J. F. Williamson, Executive Engineer, from fever, while on a tour to the Chittagong hill tracts.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The Maharaja of Mysore paid a ceremonial visit to the Viceroy this afternoon.

THE S. S. ALMORA ASHORE.

The British India steamer Almora from London ran ashore near the Nynan Flat, within a quarter of a mile from where the company's s.s. Mahratta and Areot were lost some time back. The Almora is not in danger. She is being lightened.

LATER.

The Almora floated off uninjured at 5-20 this afternoon and arrives here to-morrow.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. Transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 2,00,000; and carried forward to next half-year, Rs. 1,10,000.

BLOCK OF TRAFFIC IN THE IRRAWADDY.

The Irrawaddy has fallen extraordinarily, the Nazun Rocks below Sagain having so little water on them that steamers cannot pass. There is no prospect of a rise in the river until March. As the block on the river way to Mandalay would cause most serious inconvenience, engineers have been sent to see what steps can be taken to blow up the rocks.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The domiciled European, if what are believed to be the recommendations of the Public Service Commission prevail, will hereafter cease to be a semi-proscribed individual. He will be free to compete for every appointment which is open to his neighbours, irrespective of caste or creed,—indeed, the principle that Government should be allowed to engage the best workman it can get at the best, that is to say, at the lowest price, wherever he may be found, is very distinctly affirmed in the Commission's report. The report will contain some remarkable evidence of the extent to which subordinate and higher subordinate posts under Government are held by natives, and will show that for the last half century, although by varying methods and at different rates, the speed at which Government has steadfastly progressed in the direction of their advancement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 3 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. do.	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 9-16

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. D. M. MINCHIN, S.C., has been granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT J. HANWELL, R.A., has been appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division.

LIEUTENANT L. J. MATHIAS, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, second class, on probation; and Lieutenant C. W. Palin, having passed the required examination, has been confirmed in a similar appointment.

No. 4-1 SOUTHERN DIVISION R. A., who are about to undergo a course of instruction and practice in siege operations, arrived from Deolali, on Wednesday morning, and marched up to the rest camp at Ghoreporie, from which they will go into camp at New Jhansi.

PROCLAMATION DAY at Lahore was celebrated in the usual form at 11 o'clock. A parade of troops in garrison at Mian Mir was held, at which the following regiments were present:—K-3, R. A.; 19th Punjab Infantry; 32nd Pioneers; and the 34th Pioneers. General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., Commanding the Lahore Division, was present with his Staff; and amongst the spectators were Mrs. B. Lyall and a party from Government House. All the troops formed in line and fired the *feux de joie*, after which the march past took place. The 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteer Corps fell in about half-past twelve on the Mall at Lahore, and marched to the Lawrence Gardens. At the gardens the *feux de joie* were fired, and shortly after the parade was dismissed, when the Volunteers participated in their usual annual sports.

A MADRAS paper learns that the following movements of Medical Subordinates, under the orders of the Army Medical Department, have been ordered:—First grade Apothecary T. Todd returned from Burma, to do duty with the Bangalore Division; second grade Apothecary A. Debman, doing duty with the Bangalore Division, but now at the Station Hospital, Thayetmo, to do duty in the Eastern District; first grade Assistant Apothecary S. Annasawmy Pillay, on expiration of leave, to do duty at Trichinopoly; and first grade Hospital Assistant J. Bashiem Naidu, on expiration of sick leave; second grade Hospital Assistants A Simeri, from the Lock Hospital, Kampte, and A. Samuel, from the Followers Hospital, Secunderabad, to report themselves forthwith to the Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

MAJOR A. G. HARTSHORNE, Bengal Army, retires from the Service on December 31st, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He entered the Army in 1860, and has accomplished a deal of hard work in various operations, having been through the following campaigns: Umbeyla, 1863, medal with clasp; Bhutan, 1864-65, medal with clasp; Abyssinia, 1868, medal; and Afghanistan, 1878-9, medal. He was employed at different times as Field Engineer, Assistant Commissary-General in the Adjutant-General's Department, and as Deputy Paymaster, N.-W. P. For two years he worked at the tunnel at Fort Attock and was engaged in other important operations on the banks of the Indus. Colonel Hartshorne possesses a strong inventive faculty and many novelties have been shown by him at the South Kensington Exhibitions, and were awarded prizes and certificates of merit. He leaves Bombay *en route* to Europe in a few days with the cordial wishes of a host of friends. He is a good fellow and a soldier, with a large heart, and there are many in India who will feel real regret at the loss of the familiar figure of A. G. H.

THE Bellary, Godavari, and Nilgiri Rifle Volunteer Corps have been memorializing the Government of India to obtain certain concessions, one of which, we are informed, is that they may be exempted from payment of the income tax. It does not appear to have occurred to the members of the abovementioned corps that it was inconsistent with military discipline for them, as a body, to sign memorials; nor have they considered that their Commanding Officer is the proper channel through whom to make their wishes known. The Volunteers of Bellary and Godavari have even neglected the usual procedure of addressing the Supreme Government through the local legislative body. In reply to the memorial, the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, states that the Government regret their inability to consider at the present time the question exempting the Volunteers from payment of income tax, and particularly calls attention to the proper channels through which Volunteers may make their wishes known to the Government. No doubt the Government feel that the subject of the memorial was to a certain extent an excuse for its informality, and therefore the corps has not been officially censured.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, there is a letter on the above subject by "Suggestion," in which the writer thinks that a reversion to the rule of fixing a limit of age would prevent a deal of plucking at the Matriculation. He has, however, not shown that of candidates under the age of 16, a very large percentage, or even a considerable number, fails to pass. Having taught for a long time in High Schools, I am enable to say that my experience points in exactly the opposite direction; that almost all the candidates under sixteen, who, to my knowledge, have appeared at the examination, have not only passed, but have taken very high rank. Reversion to the old rule would be a retrograde measure; it cannot prevent unscrupulous persons from sitting for the examination when under age, while it may seriously injure the prospects of honest and intelligent men. The true remedy is to prevent the appearance of candidates who are *raw* and not merely *under sixteen*; and this can be practically secured by making compulsory the production of a certificate from the head of some recognized school.

A reduction in the subjects of study for the Previous Examination is, to my thinking, absolutely necessary. In reference to this I made a proposal, some two years ago, through your columns, to the effect of transferring the Logic from the P.E. to the F.B.A., and removing the Statics altogether from the latter examination. Some such change is necessary to prevent an overcrowding of studies for men who are mere matriculates, and a consequent high percentage of failures amongst candidates for the Previous.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 5. BETA.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J Barker
Mr Hindmarsh
Mrs Shewan and infant.
Mr Pundit Mehta
Mr Pundit F Chund Mehta
Mr and Mrs Malcolm
Sir C Turner

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Bow
Lieut-Col H Crowdy
Mr B D Maxted
Mr C Duke
Rev T H Greig

FOR SUEZ—Mr and Mrs Kelly.
FOR ADEN—Col Spring.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. Oscar Got.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, 13th January, 1888:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A P Mcdonnell, Lieut-Col and Mrs W G Nicholson, Capt AlHildebraad and Mr G H Henrick.
FOR LONDON—Hon G Curzon, Mrs Rickford, Mr John Sharp, and Mr Sharp Junr.
FOR SUEZ—Sir Theodore, Lady Hope, and Mr. H Pryce Todd.
FOR VENICE—Rev W Gill.

The s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 20th January, 1888:—

FOR LONDON—Mr J Pollen.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Melville Macnaughton, Mr Hardy, and Sir W de Souza.

The s. s. Mirzapur, Capt. R. Harvey, 27th January 1888:—

FOR LONDON—Mr F G Davison and Miss Davis.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr G G Butler and Mr and Mrs Russell.
FOR SUEZ—Mr W S Caine and Miss Caine.

The s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, on 3rd Feb., 1888:—

FOR LONDON—Mr H J Reiss and Mrs Berry.
FOR SUEZ—Mr L L Lehman, Mr R Clive, Mr J H Scott, Mr J C Shedwick, Dr J Yates, Mr W S Crane, Mr A W Pope, Maj J O Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs C Rebstock and Miss Yates.

The s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, on 10th February 1888:—

FOR LONDON—Mr J Jennings, Mrs Calthrop.
FOR BRINDISI—Capt and Mrs Graves.

NOTES OF A TOUR TO GOA AND THE GOKAK FALLS.

WE started from Carnac Bunder at 12 noon on Saturday, the 24th December, in one of Shepherd's line of steamers, which run daily to Goa and back. The fares were—First-class Rs. 10; second-class, Rs. 2; and third-class, Re. 1. The lower deck was occupied by the third-class passengers, and the upper deck by the second-class, there being probably 300 of the former and 100 of the latter. There were six of us first-class; at Rewadanda two ladies and one gentleman came on board, so that we counted nine in all, and were, I must say, somewhat severely treated. Twenty of the second-class passengers, whose united fares amounted to Rs. 40, were allowed to monopolise the first-class quarter-deck and saloon, and made what would otherwise have been a most pleasant sea trip, anything but comfortable. Our complaints to the ticket-collector and captain were of no avail. They replied that these (apparently) second-class passengers had free tickets and were entitled to first-class accommodation. They were Parsee and Hindu clerks, like ourselves, on a trip to Goa. The trip takes in all three days. The boat arrives at Goa on the afternoon of the second day, returns the same night, and arrives in Bombay on the early morning of the third day, so that two days and one night are spent in going and two nights and one day in returning. We entered Rewadanda bay the first afternoon. The still blue harbour, the hill at the entrance on the right, crowned by the old Portuguese Fort, the cocoanut grove on the left, and the white sandy beach in the foreground, form a delightful combination. On getting out again into the open we sailed within easy reach of the shore, and as it is hilly for the whole distance to Goa, one's interest in the changing scenery never palls. After leaving Vingorla at noon of the second day, a number of hilly islets appear far out at sea, and give the bearings for the entrance to Goa. We, in Bombay, are proud of our harbour, and compare Back Bay to the Bay of Naples; but I am free to confess that in any comparison with Goa, Bombay must take a very subordinate position, so far as beauty is concerned. Goa is the Clyde, Naples and Venice rolled into one; there are half a dozen positions, from each of which the admirer is reminded of views of his favourite city. The entrance of Goa harbour is two miles wide, of Marmagao harbour, five miles; Secretario and St. George's Islands, already referred to, stretch three miles further south, forming a panorama ten miles long, and extending seven miles to sea beyond the ordinary shore line.

We first enter Goa harbour. On the left point is a series of shore and hill-forts called Agoada, on the right a lofty plateau, on the the point of which is built the monastery of Cabo, anything but monkish in appearance—indeed, reminding one of a palatial hotel. After steaming five miles along a winding estuary, which gradually narrows to a river half a mile in width, Panjim or new Goa comes in sight on the right. A few miles further inland the river trifurcates into three wide navigable rivers, enclosing two islands, each four miles long and two miles wide. The southern bank of the Goa river is protected by a masonry sea wall, which extends for several miles to old Goa, and secures many thousand acres of rich riceland from the encroachments of the sea. Probably no such wall is possible in Bombay. It is protected from the attacks of the sea waves by the windings of the high rocky banks. Panjim, where we landed, is a small town of not more than 20,000 inhabitants, containing the Governor's palace, the Municipal, and other public buildings. It took us twenty minutes to drive all over the town and back again. The Jail is on the main road, and here the prisoners sit in full view at the barred windows, and vend brushes and other specimens of their handiwork to sympathetic passers-by. The roads are magnificent, constructed of laterite, like those at Mahableshwar, smooth as a billiard table, yet scarcely so level, for they rise and fall at rapid intervals. The principal hotel, the Crescenti, is an imposing looking building, in the middle of the north side of the Grand Square. In the corresponding position on the south side is the Municipal Hall, surrounded by an illuminated Clock Tower. The Square is an extensive public garden, with a band-stand in the centre. Being Sunday evening, the Governor's band played in good style a series of anything but sacred airs to a promenade of the beauty and fashion of the town.

Our hotel is capable of some improvement. It contains two bed-rooms and one bath-room; but as there were eight of us, we desired to make four bed-rooms, so the manager good-naturedly handed over to us the dining room and bar for the purpose. Goa is a cheap place. I asked one of the passengers, a respectable Goanese clerk, what was the rent of a house? He replied that one rupee per week was the usual charge, but we, being Europeans, would probably have to pay fifty per cent. more, *viz.*, Rs. 6 per month. The hotel charges were fairly moderate—Rs. 3-8 per day, though Rs. 2-8 was more probably the correct charge.

A glorious panorama is obtainable from Lighthouse Hill, on the east of the Grand Square: the whole river scenery, the near and distant hills, the islands, canals and green fields are here mapped out to the eastward, while on the west are the sea and coast views, the town built in terraces below circling up the hill, almost up to its crest. The next morning early we drove to old Goa, in a good victoria, a distance of fourteen miles there and back; Rs. 3-8 was paid for the drive. There is beautiful scenery all the way, a lovely road, half a dozen old cathedral churches of enormous size, still in perfect preservation and daily use, though everything has an old world appearance, and one feels as if being transported into the world of two centuries ago. Upon one plateau are the ruins of old Goa, its streets, churches and houses innumerable, all gone to wreck; an occasional orchard being the only living relic. We saw four rare ferns, one of a strong hardy magnificent variety, growing three feet high, upon every wall and heap of stones, the fronds, a bright polished green. As it grows freely upon blocks of laterite, it should do well in Bombay upon rockeries, the laterite being brought from Goa as ballast. The whole plateau is covered by thick forest, which reminds one forcibly of Matheran.

At noon of this day we started by Shepherd's steam launch for Marmagao, a distance of eight miles, the fare being six annas. The scenery is very fine, the bay extends forteen miles inland, with hill ranges down to the water's edge on each shore, the river being navigable for a further distance of twelve miles inland to Savordem. The West of India Portuguese Railway is open forty-one miles to Sonauli. The junction is already made with the South Maratha Railway for the remaining distance, and will be open to the public after passing Government inspection during the current month. It is needless to detail our experiences in passing over the unopened part of the line. It is sufficient to mention that we did four miles on the guard's brake of a ballast train, sitting upon loose forms. One jerk sent three of us in a heap over one of the forms, the sharp edge of which came with crushing severity upon the toe of our fourth friend. His agonised soul vented itself in a big, big D, and his spirits were depressed for the remainder of the day. We managed to secure a lorry for our prostrate companion, and coolies for our traps. We trudged over rough ballast for six miles, over three of which the disabled one had to limp, as the lorry was not allowed to pass the frontier. We then got another lorry, and ran the remaining four miles triumphantly to Castle Rock, at the edge of the Ghauts and the terminus of the S. M. Railway, where we stayed for the remainder of the day. Though only our third day from Bombay, our experiences had been so varied that we seemed to have been a month away. From Marmagao to Savordem the line goes through interminable cocoanut forests, interspersed with highly cultivated fields, in full irrigation from the river. From Savordem to Castle Rock and beyond to Londa junction is the Canara forest, unbroken for thirty miles save by ranges of sandstone and granite rocks. From Sonauli to Castle Rock the railway climbs the Ghauts for a distance of ten miles, much in the same way as from Karjat to Khandala, but the view over forest-clad terraces extend for twenty-five miles to the sea, and is not, as at Khaundala, restricted to a narrow valley. The fare from Marmagao to Dharwar is Rs. 9, a distance of 110 miles. Castle Rock, like Matheran, has 300 inches of rainfall. Dharwar, like Poona, is 2,000 feet above sea level, but, unlike Poona, enjoys two monsoons, a total rainfall of 35 inches, and a cool season all the year round. The roads, like those of Goa, are of beautifully smooth laterite, and a carriage can drive for any distance.

Our intention on leaving Bombay had been to go to Dharwar *viâ* Goa and back, but owing to the unfinished state of the W. I. P. Railway, and the fact of the Poona extension of the S. M. Railway having been opened but a few days previously, we decided to return *viâ* the Gokak Falls and Poona. The Falls are five miles west of the station, on one of the affluents of the Krishna river, two hours' easy walk upon a fairly good road. At two miles from the Falls we crossed the river by a ponto on and wire suspension rope, erected by the Company. As we neared the Falls, on the right hand, the cotton mill, built of white sandstone came into view, and the towers upon which are supported the wire ropes transmitting the power. The Falls are 250 feet in sheer height, horse-shoe in shape, much the same outline as the box plan of a theatre, and the roar is deafening. The river between the banks is 1,000 feet wide, the water escaping at the present season in two falls, separated by an enormous boulder. In the monsoon it falls in one unbroken sheet. Some idea of its magnitude can be formed by comparing it with the Band at Poona, which is 20 feet high only. The force is so great that at the lower water level it has scooped out and undercut the solid sand, stone cliff for a depth of twenty feet along its whole extent. The cliff overhangs more or less from top to bottom. There are a number of beehives suspended underneath the overhanging rocks, quite impossible even for a Bhil to reach. One of these nests is new, measuring about three feet wide by three feet high and a few inches thick, it kept swinging and flapping heavily in the wind. The immensity of the Falls is appalling to the spectator. Looking down from above the men standing in front of the turbine house seemed pigmies. Inquiring of the oil man, attending to the wire rope pulleys, the way to the foot, the foolish fellow directed me to the wood ladders fixed in the iron frame supporting the pipe, which conveys the water to the turbines. These ladders are arranged somewhat in the way ladders are fixed in the shaft of a Derbyshire lead mine. I managed with much misgiving to descend them. Arrived at the bottom, the view of the falls, the cliffs, and the lower river baffle description. All is immense. The hills rise on each side to a considerable height direct from the water's edge, the lower river extends in one sheet of water as far as the eye can reach. In the distance is a gap in a cross range of hills, through which the river had originally forced its way, and the length of the enormous amphitheatre or horse-shoe indicates the distance along which the Falls have receded and been cut away during the last geological epoch.

There is a number of very ancient Hindu temples on each bank, and it is curious to trace how faithfully their builders have copied in outline the general appearance displayed in the jointing, horizontally and vertically, of the many sandstone layers of the cliffs. The one has evidently formed the type of design of the other. Looking with half-closed eyes at the cliff on the further bank, hundreds of complete temples growing out of the rock may be imagined. Noticing at the bottom a number of Hindus with their children, who, I felt sure, could not have descended the ladders, I followed them and found they returned by a wonderful, ancient staircase built in the solid rock. The cliff on the near bank has split away in one solid piece, and has left a gap hundreds of feet long, and two to three feet wide, up which the stone steps have been built. The cliff is prevented from rounding by natural blocks of stone which have fallen from above, and have stuck fast before reaching the foot of the gap. This gap in places is 100 feet high to the sky, while in others the *debris* is so great that a way has been excavated, about six feet in height, just sufficient for a man to walk upright, and in these places the staircase is in almost total darkness. From the top the entrance is found with difficulty, and one man could have held such a place against a thousand. One of the sights near this staircase is a tree-root, over 100 feet long, hanging down the cliff. It is as thick as one's fist, and of one uniform circumference from top to bottom. Judging by the size of pipe, which are 7-8ths of an inch in bore, the rope coils must be at least four inches in span. I climbed a little way up a root one inch thick, so it may be concluded that this wonderful root could safely bear the weight of sixteen men. Until now I had considered natural ropes to be entirely fabulous.

At the Falls three turbines are already constructed, each capable of giving 250 effective horse-power. One only is in partial work up to now, turning 5,000 ring spindles. The wire ropes are a fine sight. The first tower is 400 feet above the turbines, and 400 feet distant, so that the inclined length of rope is about 600 feet. The two remaining spans are 300 feet each. The upper strand of these spans has no intermediate support, and hangs in one curve, 600 feet long. The ropes run perfectly noiselessly, except for a slight jar when the splice passes over the pulley. The mill is constructed to hold 22,000 ring spindles, the whole of which is on the way. The yarn, which is excellent, is spun from cotton grown in the neighbourhood, and a great future may be anticipated for this mill. The company is an English one, but few of the shares being subscribed for in India.

We were hospitably entertained by the senior partner of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co. and by the mill manager, who sent us back in their bullock shigram. Thus ended our Christmas trip. The next morning we arrived in Bombay.

These Falls, I may add, may be counted one of the wonders of the world. Schaffhausen on the Rhine is a pigmy in comparison. Here you have breadth, volume of water, tall cliffs and hills on both sides, wide reaches of still river above and below, and great height of fall which gives them dignity and grandeur. Schaffhausen Fall is 40 feet; the Tapti at Bhosawal, 8 feet; the Bund at Poona, 20 feet. The Fall of the Dhobi's Glen at Khandala is 300 feet, but no near view is possible, the glen is narrow and the width of fall also narrow, while for nine months of the year it is dry. The Gersoppe Fall is said to be 1,500 feet high, but the water on the edge of the Ghauts, at Honawar, is so insignificant in quantity as to dissipate in spray before it reaches the bottom. Niagara is, I think, only 80 feet high, and is great because of the immense body of water always falling over. Now the through railway is open it is likely that Gokak will become a place of popular resort, especially as in the monsoon its rainfall is only that of Poona, *viz.*, 30 inches. Government or the Railway Company will no doubt, in due course, build a bungalow for visitors. From Goa the distance is 135 miles and the fare Rs. 11. From Poona the distance is 208 miles, and the fare Rs. 20. As the whole of the S.-M. Railway passes through country full of interest, both physically and historically, the company are proposing to issue tourist tickets in connection with Messrs. Cook and Son's system from Goa to Bombay, *viâ* Poona and Bijapur, at a reduction of one-third the ordinary fares for first, second and third class. The S. M. Railway tariff of fares for first and second class is 50 per cent. in excess of those of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and gives no concession in return tickets. Would it not be advisable for this company and all Indian lines to attract through passengers, tourists, pilgrims, &c., somewhat after the following scale, *viz.*, for 300 miles a reduced charge equivalent to 66 per cent. of local rates; 600 miles, 50 per cent., or one-half; 900 miles and over, 33 per cent., or one-third ordinary rates, and so offer inducements to the public to travel long distances. Such a system would certainly add to the pilgrim traffic, both Hindu and Musulman. A scale could be constructed to commence with a slight reduction at 100 miles, the reduction increasing at every 50 miles up to a maximum of 900 miles.

D. G.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Travellers to and from distant climes would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Pills and Ointment, and no traveller by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then he may truly be said to have a physician always at his call for the various emergencies of travel. Chills and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studied at the commencement of any illness, for Holloway's remedies can be safely used in all climates. 35

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay season reports for the week ending the 3rd inst:—

Karachi.—Slight rain in five talukas. Kharif harvesting almost completed; probable outturn 11 annas in the rupee; rabi crops prospering. Condition of agricultural stock steady. River at Kotri on 30th, 3 feet 8 inches, against 3 feet 1 inches on same date last year.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowings nearly completed; standing crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting nearly over; rabi sowings still continue; probable outturn of crops 11 annas on an average. Cattle unhealthy in few talukas; public health good; weather cold. River at Kotri on 2nd, 3 feet 6 inches, against 3 feet 1 inches on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings completed on river land, but still continue on Sukkur Canal lands. Prices unchanged.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops good. Light showers throughout the district.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 88, Dohad 32, Kalol 29, and Jhalod 50 cents. Rabi crops good.

Kaira.—Weather cloudy. Rain throughout the district; maximum in Thasra 1 inch, minimum in Borsad 8 cents. Tobacco, tuwar, and cut crops in fields somewhat damaged.

Broach.—Standing crops good. Weather cloudy; slight rain in Broach and Ankleswar talukas. Three fatal cases of cholera in Broach city; slight fever in Broach and Amod talukas. Rice 21, bajri 26 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in six talukas; maximum in Chorasi 1 inch 42 cents, and minimum in Chikhli and Mandvi 7 cents each. Prospects of standing crops fair; cotton and rabi crops slightly injured by the late rains; probable outturn of early crops from 8 to 10 annas except in Pardi, where it is from 4 to 6 annas. Cattle healthy. Cholera in Bulsar, Mandvi, and Surat city—28 cases and 18 deaths. Jowari 34 and nagli 41 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain in 9 talukas of the district; maximum 72 cents in Sinnar and minimum 11 cents in Malegaon. Lands are being plouged in certain talukas for the next year's sowing; kharif thrashing continues; standing crops fair; probable outturn uncertain, owing to unseasonable weather; cloudy weather injurious to wheat, linseed, and gram. The condition of agricultural stock is fair, except in Kalvan taluka, where the spread of cattle-disease causes anxiety to the agriculturists. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Average abnormal temperature 5 deg. warm on 28th and 29th, nil on 30th and 1st, 1 deg. warm on 31st, 1 deg. cool on 2nd, and 3 deg. cool on 3rd. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal from 28 to 1st, abnormal wind from south-east on 2nd and from east-south-east on 3rd. Light rain every day, except on 28th and 31st, amounting to 33 cents.

Thana.—Rain 9 cents. Rabi crops slightly damaged; further injury apprehended should the foul weather and rain continue. Condition of agricultural stock good. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 67 cents. Sowing of winter crops almost over; prospects of standing crops generally fair. Slight rain throughout the district. Weather stormy, slight but continuous. Cattle-disease in parts of seven talukas.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district, except in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas; maximum 1 inch and 5 cents in Peta Mulshi, and minimum 8 cents in Indapur taluka. Crops doing well; thrashing of nagli and rice in progress in Peta Mulshi. Public health generally good; cholera in Poona city. Bajri 38 and jowari 49 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona city.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in eastern part of the district. Rabi injured by clouds throughout the district. Bajri average 47 and jowari 54 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 8, Barsi 14, Madha 6, Karmala 6, and Malsiras 15 cents. Reaping of kharif crops in progress; jowari, linseed, and cotton crops blighted in some places. Agricultural stock good. Jowari 46-3-8 and bajri 44-1-0 pounds.

Satara.—Standing crops doing well; prospects favourable; estimated outturn from 12 to 13 annas. Agricultural stock good; no scarcity of fodder. Bajri 41-2 and jowari 45-1-2.

Bijapur.—Rabi, jowari, and wheat suffering from blight and adverse wind; cotton middling; gram good; fodder plentiful. Jowari 60 and bajri 70 pounds.

Belgaum.—Slight rain in 3 talukas. Cloudy unfavourable weather has slightly injured late jowari, cotton, wheat, and gram; harvesting of kharif crops continues. Jowari 53 and bajri 55 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in six talukas. Harvesting of rice and early jowari in progress; wheat damaged in six and exotic cotton blighted in three talukas; other late crops affected by cloudy weather.

Kanara.—Weather cloudy and warm. Light rain on 2nd and 3rd.

Rajkot.—Slight shower of rain in many parts of the province. Standing crops uninjured.

Wadhwan.—Rain 50 cents, total 19 inches 58 cents; rain more or less throughout district, causing damage to grain in grain-yards and standing cotton crop. Wheat prospects improved; cotton prospects suffer 2 to 3 annas, and the outturn estimated at 8 to 11 annas. Weather cold and cloudy.

Baroda.—Public health fair; small-pox in town of Amreli; horse disease in Kodinar and cattle-disease in Dhari. Standing crop in good condition; rabi sowing completed; the opium crop at present shows that its outturn will be 16 annas in a rupee, no damage to the crops by any insect or disease. Bajri 27, rice 24, and wheat 17 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—More or less rain in most districts of the Presidency proper and in Karachi. Standing crops injured by rain or cloudy weather in parts of Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Thana. Cotton crop in Wadhwan damaged to the extent of from 2 to 3 annas. Exotic cotton in Dharwar, and jowari, linseed, and cotton in Sholapur suffering from blight, and jowari and wheat in Bijapur from blight and adverse winds. Standing crops otherwise good in the Presidency proper and in Sind. Harvesting of early crops continues in Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar; and sowing of late crops in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, and Ratnagiri. Probable outturn of opium crop in Baroda 16 annas in the rupee. Wheat prospects in Wadhwan improved. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in one taluka of Nasik, where cattle-disease prevails, and in a few talukas of Hyderabad.

MANGOES IN MADRAS.

THE published proceedings of a meeting of the Committee of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, held on the 7th December, contain some interesting correspondence on the production of mangoes at unusual seasons. Dr. John Shortt, writing from Yercaud on the subject, says:—

Very little care or attention has been given to the mango as a fruit producer. Some care is given to them during infancy; after that, they are left to nature; neither pruning, manuring, or irrigation is attended to. Notwithstanding, we do get some splendid fruits from some of them; but if they were attended to like other fruits; the result would be better. On the Bombay side and towards Goa, two crops are obtained from the mango, but on the Madras side only one. The plants will have to be forced to get them to fruit out of season. Recent mango grafts will often push out flowers out of season; advantage should be taken of those to take grafts off them and to see that the actual branch in flower is made the "*scion*." Grafts from trees that produce a second crop from the Bombay side should be secured, and care should be taken to see that grafts are put on when the tree is in flower with its second crop, and thus I think we might succeed establishing a second mango crop. I have myself eaten mangoes from second crops which were taken from Bombay to Tuticorin, and sent up here from thence by my daughter. Second crop fruits are procurable along the Western Coast on these occasions. I don't know whether you are aware that an indication of the failure of a crop of mangoes becomes at once evident when the tree bursts out with a mass of young leaves which is a certain indication that no fruits will follow. It is only by resorting to selected grafts, the *scion* of which has been taken from a plant that produced fruit out of season and when in flower or fruit. A second crop of fruit may be obtained by ringing the stem, and at the same time attending to the three by manuring, watering, and pruning it freely. This plan might be put into practice anywhere, that is ringing the mango stem out of season, and when got to flower and fruit, take grafts from it at once. This is a subject that requires care and attention, and success will be the result. I have some papers on the subject on which I cannot lay my hands just now." Dr. Shortt also suggested two other plans; but the honorary secretary doubts the likelihood of either of them being successful, but agrees with Mr. Gleeson, the Superintendent of the Gardens, that by patient enquiry and careful selection trees may be found and propagated with the habit already established of fruiting not twice a year, but at unusual seasons, by which means fruits might possibly be obtained in nearly every month in the year. Surgeon-General Bidie remarks, that when at Colombo last year during the Christmas Holidays, a basket of mangoes was brought to him, and on enquiry he was informed that that was the season for Jafna mangoes; also that he has heard that the late Maharajah of Travancore succeeded in having mangoes every day of the year.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and Podophyllin a gentle laxative curing sluggishness of the Liver Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Poona Branch of the National Indian Association is prospering. His Excellency the Governor has contributed the sum of Rs. 100 towards the funds, and has graciously consented to be the patron of the Society, and as a New Year's contribution, the Parent Association in London has forwarded through the Secretary, Miss Manning, to Mrs. Kirkham, Secretary and Treasurer of the Branch, the sum of £10 which, at the present rate of exchange, is worth Rs. 140-10-6.

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

THE following are the conclusions at which Mr. Baighton arrives in an article on Trial by Jury, which appears in the new number of the *Calcutta Review*:—

I have assumed throughout this article that the system, as it exists, is permanently established as a branch of the judicial machinery of the country. I have, however, endeavoured to show (1) that the system is so radically different from its English prototype that its extension to this country can in no way be justified by analogy, (2) that the remedial provisions of section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, though illogical in character, in the large majority of cases inoperative and uncertain, and from a political point of view undesirable, are nevertheless an absolutely essential portion of the administrative machinery for trial by jury, because, without them, successful prosecutions for murder would in some districts be unattainable, and (3) that for many years to come its local extension is impracticable.

I will now state very briefly what is, in my opinion, the only legitimate outcome of the facts and arguments already adduced. It must be admitted that, after a quarter of a century, its abolition is not to be thought of. If, however, I am right in my view that the principal blot on the present administration of jury trials is both the inefficacy and the bad social effect of references under section 297, it is clear that any modifications of the system which will, on the one hand, lessen the frequency of such references, and on the other, render them, when made, more certain in their operation and more palatable to the public at large, must be considered, if they have no corresponding disadvantages, an improvement on the existing system.

In order to attain the first of these aims I would remove from the category of offences triable by jury all cases of murder and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The majority of references under this section are from acquittals in homicide cases. By their* elimination from the scope of trial by jury, more than one half such references will, in all probability, be at once done away with. The accused person will then, if convicted, regain the right of appeal in the Courts which they

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownagar sails to-day for Bhownagar. She is laden with a general cargo and has thirty deck passengers on board.

THE ship Principality, 1,698 tons, which arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday from Cardiff (October 8), has brought out 2,602 tons of coals for the B. I. S. N. Co. The captain is its consignee.

THE Asiatic steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W. H. Edge, from the Coast ports and Calcutta, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Mrs. Edge and two children and eight deck passengers. She met with heavy north-west sea from Karwar to Ratnagiri.

THE s.s. Irthington, 1,284 tons, Captain D. Kiddie, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Liverpool, laden with a cargo of 2,328 tons of coals for the G. I. P. Railway Company. Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. are her agents in Bombay. The Irthington reports of having experienced fine weather out as far as Jabal Teer; and a strong breeze to Bombay from that place. And for the last three days she had had to make her passage through strong northerly seas.

THE ship Kate Thomas, 1,692 tons, from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening, under command of Captain H. Williams. She sailed from Cardiff on the 14th September last; and spoke during her voyage the barque Cooleen in latitude 4·53 North, longitude 80·55 E. She has brought on board 2,614 tons coals for Messrs. M. Frew and Co; her agents in Bombay being the B. I. S. N. Co. She is one of the two ships that were prevented from coming in the harbour the day before on account of the head winds; and entered late in the evening after a comparative lull set in.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kashgar	1515	Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Bengal	2524	W. B. Andrews.	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dracona	1245	W. Sangster	F	Rodgers & Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Regius	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Orion	1833	Mattiazi	L	J. Janni.
,, Clifton	1713	A. W. Wade	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Akaba	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Stura	1416	N. B. DeMarchi.	Q	F. Bozzoni.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoc	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, C. Tower	1480	Hinge	Ibis	B. Craigie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Kate Thomas	Williams	Cardiff, Sept. 14.
	Principality	Jones	Cardiff, Oct. 8.
5	Kohinur (s)	Edge	Calcutta, Dec. 12.
	Irthington (s)	Kiddie	Liverpool.

The steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Bhownagar.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Eiolia, for Liverpool, Marseilles and Genoa.
,, Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
1 Patna s ..... Pearson ..... Bombay, Dec. 8.
Tanais s ..... Lugan ..... Colombo, Dec. 25.
Colaba s ..... Stobbing ..... Moulmein, Dec. 28.
I. M. S. Clive ..... Powell ..... Rangoon, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1.—Steamers Culna, Pelican and Manora. Ship County of Selkirk.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—770 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 141 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool, M Rungoomal; 23 bales skins, D Morwanji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 245 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 30 bales cotton, G Lukmsee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Graham s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 cwts gum, D Ramji; 85 cwts pearl shells, D Dossa; 20 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Dracona s—30 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai; 75 cwts gum, T Narronji; 39 cwts ivory, M Dayal; 100 cases indigo, The Bombay Co, Ld; 68 bales cotton, D Sasson and Co; 20 cases bristles, F Limji; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjcoji; 94 cwts cloves, B Vullee.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto s—1,999 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Carlton Tomer s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts bone meal, Punnett and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, K Lukmidas and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabolums, The Bombay Co, Ld; 150 tons linseed, Warden and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vulcan s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 999 cwts linseed, M Dayal; 4,000 rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Poseidon s—240 cwts gum, olibanum, J Fachiri.

FOR HUMBURG.

Lepanto s—55 bales cotton, Hurst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co; 201 cwts myrabolums, W Bell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 31 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Graham s—3,000 cwts gingelly seed and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

Siam s—13 cases indigo, Volkart Bros.

Akaba s—100 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts castor seed, 3,220 cwts gingelly seed and 645 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Clifton s—2,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Liscard s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—180 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Liscard s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—490 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, The Bo. Co. Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Akaba s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Siam s—75 cwts gingelly seed, D Sassoon and Co.
Poseidon s—1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—9 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Stura s—60 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—25 bales twist, N Harakchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura (s), 62 cwts sharkfins, F, Joosab; 60 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co; 26 bales twist, S. Sadatroi; 14 chests opium, H. Moolchand; 56 bales twist, N. Veetaldas; 182 bales twist, H P Jootha; 10 bales twist, M Nevau and Co.

Kashgar (s), 20 chests opium, N. J. Abhraham; 80 bales cotton, Tatta and Co; 36 chest opium, J. D. Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, J. Peerbhai and Co.

Bengal (s), 30 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, J. Norosji; 11 chests opium, The P and O Co; 5 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 200 chests, opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal (s). 4 chests opium, Tatta and Co, 48 chests opium, N. J. Abhraham; 20 chest opium, Issac Ezra and Co.

Kashgar (s), 8 chest opium, J. D. Sassoon and Co.

SPECTACLES, Pebble, accurately cut for all sights.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Middleton, Capt., Bombay, G I P Ry Volunteers, off leave, from England.

JANUARY 1.

Berkley, Colonel, Madras Infantry, from leave, from Baroda.
Berkeley, Lt, Bengal, 44th Goorkhas, from leave, from Baroda.
Heathcote, Br Genl, Bombay Staff, from duty, from Egutpuri.
Roupell, Captain, Bombay, from duty, from Egutpuri.
Hall, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 3.

Shortland, Lt-Col, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Slater, Captain, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Ricardo, Captain, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bolton, Lt, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Wingfield, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

JANUARY 5.

Widdicombe, Lt, 16th B I, from duty, to Poona.
Wilson, Lt, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, from duty, to Poona.
Mead, Lt, 16th B I, from duty, to Poona.
Carr, Lt and Qr Mr, Bengal, 2nd Devon Regt, from sick leave, to Jhansi.
Bernard, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Devon Regt, to join on first appointment, to Jhansi.
Sexton, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Foss, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th January, 1888.

2. The meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place at head-quarters, at 5-30 p.m., this day, Friday, 6th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

MR. S. SMITH ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

A MEETING was held on the 5th instant in Hope Hall, Liverpool, for the purpose of "demonstrating and discussing the demoralisation of the native races in Africa and Asia, including Iadia, by the liquor traffic between them and Great Britain." Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., moved the following resolution:—

"That, in the interests of Christianity and humanity, the facts bearing on the traffic and its results should be made more generally known to the people of England and other countries, with a view to the formation of a sound public opinion, and eventually to the passing of legislative enactments for the repression of such traffic." He said that if the facts of the case were known throughout the country he was sure legislation would speedily follow, but the difficulty was that there was so much before the public at present that they had not time to give it the consideration it merited. He had never listened to a more painful recital of facts than that laid before them, and it was indeed enough to make one ashamed of his country. But he would remind the speakers that it was not Christianity's doing; it was done in spite of earnest opposition and protests of Christians. (Applause.) Africa was free for the whole world to pour their liquors into, but India was under the control of England only, and whatever of evil had there been done by the drink traffic was under the responsibility of England alone. Some two years ago he took a a trip to India, and was pained to find it said on all hands that drunkenness was increasing amongst the natives, and what grieved him most was to find that increase closely connected with the measures adopted by the Government for licensing dram shops. He had addressed question after question to the Government in the House of Coumons on the subject, and as a result many inquiries had been sent from India to him. He thought he could not do better than read a letter received from Mr. Thomas Evans, a missionary and temperance worker in India, who knew more of the subject than any man living. Mr. Smith then read the letter, which contained statements that, though no one would think the Indian Government desired to foster the vice of drunkenness in its subjects, yet that Government being in want of money found the best way to get it was to put facilities before the people to take to the habit of drinking, and so push trade and get in a larger revenue. So that the Indian Government was really guilty of pushing a trade for fiscal objects which is fast spreading the terrible evil of drunkenness throughout the country. In Bengal they had introduced a system by which native distillers were at liberty to open private stills. The revenue rose in the course of seven years from £600,000 to £1,000,000 sterling. An agitation was get up and a commission instituted, the result being a recommendation to abolish the outstill system, "as drunkenness was increasing." The Government, however, were reluctant to see the revenue fall, and the Excise officers were quietly instructed to push the trade. There were two important facts in regard to native drinking which should not be lost sight of—firstly, that the natives had no idea of moderation in the use of strong drinks; and, secondly, when they became hard drinkers it was almost impossible to reclaim them. No less than half a dozen rajahs had died at a comparatively young age through drinking innumerable "pegs of champagne and brandy." As to a remedy for the evil, Mr. Evans suggested that the "still-head" tax should be made as high as possible; raise the licence for shops, and give the people local option. (Applause.) At the was, the people had no voice in the matter, and the drinkshops were multiplied as fast as the traders could make them pay. Mr. Smith then explained that the Government let out to a trader a tract of land at a certain figure, and of course it was to the trader's interest to sell as much liquor as possible. He had himself addressed the question, "Has the outstill system resulted in an increase of drunkenness or not?" to men of several districts in India, and the answer had invariably been in the affirmative. It was said that boys went to school drunk; men, women, and children were all falling beneath the vice. In one district the consumption of liquor had risen from 100 gallons a month to 1,000 gallons. Drinking had enormously increased among servants and poor people, and as their wages were very low, it meant ruin to house and home. The reasons of all this were the facility for drinking and the cheapness of the stuff. But in the face of all these facts a despatch sent to the Home Government said: "The great increase of Excise revenue in recent years, which the Congress take as evidence of the spread of drinking habits, really represents a much smaller consumption of liquor, and an infinitely better regulated consumption, than the smaller revenue of former years." Now, he (Mr. Smith) really thought the men who signed that despatch, among them being Lord Dufferin, to be incapable of saying what they knew to be incorrect, but he was afraid the real facts never came before them. (Applause.) As promotion was given in India according to the revenue a district officer could raise, of course they encouraged the drinking as much as possible, and would not let the facts get before the Government. The despatch also said "that drunkenness in the English sense of the word hardly exists in India." An extract from a report of the Excise Commission in Bengal showed that, although the population had only increased about 8 per cent. in seven years, the consumption of liquor had incressed 135 per cent. So far, only a portion of India had been affected, but he was afraid the whole land would be in jeopardy if the people at home did not bestir themselves. Both the Hindoos and Mahommedans were total abstainers by habit and by religion, yet the Government were forcing the liquor into their very midst, and were causing endless misery in their homes. They had an arduous task before them, but God was on their side, and if they worked hard, they would clear away one of the greatest stains from the escutcheon of their country. (Applause.)

SOME OF THE MOST FAMOUS WATERFALLS.

ACCORDING to Dr. Wertsch, the highest waterfalls are the three Krimbs Falls, in the Upper Prinzgau, which have a total height of 1,148 ft. The three falls next in height are found in Scandinavia—the Verme Foss, in Romadal (984 ft.); the Vettis Foss, on the Sogne Fjord (853 ft.); the Foss, Rjukan in Thelesmarken (804 ft.) With a decrease in height of 213 ft. the three Velino Falls (591 ft.) near Zarni, the birthplace of the historian Tacitus, follow next, and are succeeded by the three Toss Falls, in the Val Formaza (541 ft.) The Gastein Falls in the Gastein Valley (469 ft.) are midway between the Skiaggedal Foss, in the Hardanger Fjord (524 ft.), and the Voring Foss, in the same Fjord. The great Anio Cascade, near Tivoli (315 ft.), appears small by the side of the foregoing, but is still larger than the Falls of the Elbe in the Riesengebirdge, which are only 148 ft. high. If the width of the falls is taken into consideration, the most imposing are those of the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, which are 394 ft. high, by a width of 8,200ft. A long way behind come the Niagara Falls, 177 ft. high and 1968 ft. wide. The third largest fall is that of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, 148 ft. wide, by only 33 ft. high. The highest waterfalls mentioned cannot compare with those gigantic falls as regards cubic contents.

SIR HENRY LAYARD'S EARLY ADVENTURES.

THE "Early Adventures" of Sir Henry Layard, G.C.B., in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia, including a residence among the Bakhtiyari and other wild tribes, before the discovery of Nineveh, have been published in two volumes by Murray. The book is a record of events and exploits, some forty-five years ago.

ADVENTURES WITH BANDITS.

When the keeper of a Bosnian Khan, making an exorbitant charge, tried to enforce it by locking the doors, Mr. Layard was at once released on threatening to set fire to the building. Snubbed by a smart attaché at Constantinople, he laid his complaint before Sir Stratford Canning and brought the youngster very quickly to his proper bearings. By bandits he was generally quite undismayed. On one occasion he confronted fifteen of them. Being well armed and mounted while they were afoot, he "had no reason to fear a meeting." Fortunately the bandits turned out to be wandering dervishes, a less dangerous but hardly more admirable class of men: "debauched and dissolute fellows, who, under the guise of poverty and affecting abstinence and piety, were given to every manner of vice." Rank impostors as they are, they maintain a strong hold on the Persian mind, and nobody dares to offend them. "Consequently no one ventures to refuse them admission into their houses and even into the enderun or women's apartments, where those who go stark-naked, and are looked upon as specially holy and protected by Allah and Ali, can enter with impunity."

PERSIAN HATRED OF CHRISTIANS.

Of the Persians generally Mr. Layard expresses a very poor opinion. Their hatred of Christians is fanatical. "The Persian Shias will not allow a Christian to eat out of the same dish with them, nor to drink out of the same vessel, nor to smoke the same pipe." Some of them consider themselves polluted by the accidental contact of a Christian with their clothes or hands, and instantly perform an ablution. "The Persians are notorious cowards and boasters." It was a frequent thing for a caravan of several hundred persons to be stopped and robbed by a few bold marauders! Upon the hardier men belonging to the hill tribes other travellers besides Mr. Layard have described the stangely powerful effect of recited poetry. Men who are ready to take human life on the smallest provocation or for the lowest greed, when they listen to the story of Khosran and his mistress, will "heave the deepest sighs—the tears running down their cheeks—and follow the verses with a running accompaniment of 'Wai! wai!'"

HOSPITALITY OF THE NORMAD TRIBES.

It was necessary for Mr. Layard to observe strict economy in money matters; and the whole of his two years' adventures cost him less than 200l., including the various pilferings, which he reckons as a legitimate allowance under the head of travelling expenses. Among Arabs, Jews, Christians and Persians, Mr. Layard found a marvellously large proportion of swindlers and would-be swindlers; but he was always pretty well able to look after his own interests. Among the normad tribes he had no need of money; indeed, it was safer to be without any. However barbarous the wanderers might be, they always respected the obligations of hospitality. It would have been the grossest insult to say of any one among them that "he had sold bread." Equal generosity was shown to Mr. Layard by the Mussulman Osmanli of Asia Minor. Not so by the Christians, who were "usually rude, grasping and extortionate." In the Arab character Mr. Layard notices a curious duality—a good and an evil element striving for mastery. "The same man who at one moment would be grasping, deceitful, treacherous, and cruel, would show himself at another generous, faithful, trustworthy, and humane." Having tried a number of expediments for extorting money, and having at last persuaded himself that nothing was to be got, a certain sheikh, seeing that Mr. Layard was relying on "the respect which every true Arab should feel for his guest," allowed his better self to triumph and sought to justify the good opinion which Mr. Layard expressed.

INFFICACY OF PRAYER.

In this amusing book there are many good stories, some of which may be quoted here. When the Assyria was lying off Basra a violent tornado arose, and the vessel was in great danger. After the storm had subsided, the quartermaster, who had been left in charge, made this entry in the log-book: "The wind and waves elements raged. Tears and prayers were had recourse to, but were of no manner of use. So we hauled up the anchor and got round the point."

A BARBER SURGEON.

At Damascus, Mr. Layard [illegible] from a whitlow under one of his thumb-nails, and went for relief to a barber's shop in the bazaar. The barber grasped the thumb with a grip of iron. "He then took a sharp instrument, and, inserting it under the nail, drove it into the sore. In vain I struggled and howled, as the agony I experienced was intense. He held me as if I had been an infant until he had pressed the matter out of the opened whitlow. He then allowed me to withdraw my hand, and turned with a look of satisfaction to the little crowd which had gathered round his shop to witness the operation."

THE JEWS.

Damascus was at this time in a ferment of suspicio against the Jews. An Italian Padre having disappeared, they were accused of having killed him in order to make use of his blood for the Passover cakes. Evidence was obtained by the torture of witnesses, which was superintended and encouraged by the French Consul. This happened only forty-six years ago. It is fair to add that the Consul was removed by the French Government.

CRUELTY OF THE PERSIANS.

There are many blood-curdling horrors described in this book; but the Persians are credited with excelling all other peoples in cruelty. Manochar Khan, a trusted Minister of the Shah, felt much pride in his cleverness at devising new forms of punishment and torture. One invention was "vine-planting." This was done by digging a hole and burying men head downwards, with their legs protruding to represent "the vines." He built a tower of 300 living rebels, placed in layers of ten, mortar being spread between the layers. The heads of the victims were left free, and some of them were kept alive for several days by the false compassion of friends, who supplied them with food. This vile monster is said to have been a just ruler, protecting the weak from the oppression of the strong and maintaining the security of life and property. He plays a leading part in Mr. Layard's narrative of his own life and adventures among the Bakhtiyari.

THE BAKHTIYARI.

They are a tribe of mountaineers said to be of pure Iranian blood, "far surpassing in moral as well as in physical qualities the inhabitants of the towns and plains of Persia." They are in chronic rebellion against the Shah's government. They fill up these intervals of loyalty by fighting out feuds between the different chieftains. "We, Bakhtiyari, are all fools," said one of the chiefs. "So long as we are powerful and strong and do not fear the Persians, we must needs be at enmity among ourselves and seek each other's lives. As soon, however, as one of us has fallen before the common enemy, the others become his protectors. We cannot endure that those dogs of Turks should interfere between us." It should be explained that the Shah comes of a Turkish stock which is despised and disliked by the Persians of pure blood.

A VICTIM OF FALSE SUSPICION.

Mr. Layard's kindest protector and sincerest personal friend was Mehemet Taki Khan, a beloved and enlightened chieftain among the Bakhtiyari. He had grown so powerful that he had fallen under the suspicion of contemplated treason. The tale of his life, his happiness and goodness, his misplaced trust and final ruin, occupies the greater part of Mr. Layards's book: it is the Achilles of the Iliad. There is, indeed, something Greek in the fallen hero, lying chained in prison and expecting the vengeance of a cruel enemy, yet consoling himself with an aphorism. "God is great, and we, his creatures, must humbly submit to his decrees. Yesterday I was great: to-day I am fallen. It was his will, and I must submit to my fate."

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

Meeting a young man of intelligent but melancholy appearance, Mr. Layard asks him for "his story." He was a native of Baghdad who had accidentally killed a man. In order to pay the blood money, he was wandering about to collect alms so that he might save his life, which would otherwise be forfeited to the dead man's relatives. His crime weighed heavily on his soul, and he was purging his offence by fasting and every kind of privation. Besides an iron collar round his neck, he wore a chain attached to some human bones. After several years of wandering he expected to collect sufficient money and to be cleared of his sin.

FILIAL INFIDELITY.

Two stories about "Shapur" are strangely close in their resemblance to classical mytlis. Shapur, being besieged by the King of India, ordered all the provisions to be thrown outside the walls, except three days' rations. The King of India, believing that such waste botokened great plenty in the city, was withdrawing from the siege, when he was informed by Shapur's daughter (who had fallen in love with him) that her father could only hold out for three days. After the capture of the city Shapur's daughter was married by the King of India; but on the wedding-night, he asked why she could not sleep. On her saying that she was incommoded by a cotton-seed in her mattress, the King asked again, "Where did you sleep in your own home that so small a thing should have disturbed your rest?" "On my father's breast," she replied. "How then, O lady," said the King, "could you have betrayed him whose love for you was so great, for one whom you had only seen from the city walls?" Having rebuked her perfidy, he bound her on a mule, which galloped off to the mountains, and nothing more was ever heard of Shapur's daughter.

"SHAPUR HAS HORNS."

The other story relates that King Shapur had horns—a secret which he guarded so jealously that he ordered every barber who shaved him to be immediately put to death. At length one barber induced the King to spare his life, swearing a solemn oath not to reveal the secret. For three years he kept his oath; but the burden of the secret being more than he could bear, he whispered the truth at the mouth of a well. Soon afterwards, a shepherd passing by the well cut a reed to make a pipe. The first time he played upon it instead of music there only came the words "Shapur has horns! Shapur has horns!" We cannot here do more than call attention to Mr. Layard's account of the impregnable fortress (the Diz) which could be sufficiently guarded by half a dozen soldiers; of the Meteora Convent in the valley of Mount Pindus, reared a sheer precipice of 200 ft. and only reached by ladders or by rope and windlass; of the delightful family circle round the unhappy Mehemet; of the state of parties at Constantinople; the Reformers under Reshid Pasha; the Reactionaries under Riza Pasha; and the Middle Party represented by Mr. Layard's friend, Vefyk Effendi, who resisted organic change, not believing in the possibility of engrafting European and Christian institutions on an Oriental and Mahommedan civilization, but who were anxious to purify the administration by dismissing dishonest and incapable officials. It may be remarked here that none of the rogueries or perfidies recorded of the savage tribes which were visited by Mr. Layard can be compared with the cold-blooded treachery of the Governor of Uscup, a dignified Turk of the old school—"not a bad man, and one of a kindly disposition, but an adept in all the arts and wiles which characterised Turkish policy and diplomacy." Having to deal with a formidable Albanian rising, he invited the rebel leaders to a conference, got possession of their arms, and, while entertaining them with coffee and pipes, gave the signal for armed men to rush in and make prisoners of them. "During this scene" (at which Mr. Layard was present) "the Pasha sat smoking his pipe, which rarely left his lips, as if nothing exraordinary had happened."

SOME BIRD MYTHS.

A WRITER in the *Daily News* chats thus pleasantly about some bird myths:—

THE ROBIN RED BREAST.

The first keen touch of winter leads to our doors the fearless and familiar robin. His appearance is so consonant with our ideas of Christmas that we regard him as a natural feature in the leafless landscape—a sort of recognised property in the winter scenery of poet and of painter. We think of him, too, as a bold-hearted bird, who will face the cold blast and the bitter snowfall; a faithful vassal who stands by us when less constant friends depart. This part of his character, it must be confessed, is somewhat overdrawn; for he, too, is a migrant and rover after all. As the cold grows sharper and the food supply consequently shorter, crowds of redbreasts cross the sea, and some of them probably go as far even as the oases of the great Sahara. Those individuals who from previous experience rely on the provision made for them on friendly doorsteps and window-sills may stay with us; and many interesting instances are recorded of redbreasts, who have boldly quartered themselves for the winter in dwelling-houses, and have even taken their meals with the family. For those who thus remain there is in the popular mind an idea of sacredness which protects them, not only from the rustic fowling-piece, but mostly even from the stone that startles the house sparrow into voluble profanity. The reason for this protection and encouragement is obvious. Old myths and half-forgotten legends are, indeed, quoted to account for it; but these are rather to be considered as a result than as a cause. It seems much more probable that the robin's claim to indulgence lies rather in the attraction of its pretty and confiding ways. Its sprightly bearing, its red breast, its bright black eye, its confident air, and the knowing turn of its head win for it more favour than any ancient myth or auoidering tradition. Nor is it likely that any belief, conscious or otherwise, in the story of the Babes in the Wood, influences the English peasant in his dealings with the robin. That famous ballad appeared according to Percy, in the first year of the seventeenth century; but a similar idea is found in the "Cornucopia," a work of some years earlier, where it is stated as a well known fact that the redbreast was in the habit of covering with moss the bodies of the dead. Again, Webster writes in 1638—

Call for the robin redbreast and the wren;
Since o'er shady groves they hover,
And with leaves and flowers do cover
The friendless bodies of unburied men.

Two distinct legends account for the colour of its breast. One is associated with Christ's Crown of Thorns. Another story is that the robin scorched its breast in bringing fire down from heaven to re-kindle the cold hearths of mankind. One legend, embodied in Whittier's beautiful verses, tells us that the robin burnt its tender little bosom while carrying drops of water in its beak to relieve the anguish of the souls of the lost.

THE WREN, THE KING OF BIRDS.

It is said that the wren, associated in myth and rhyme with the robin, is, still in some places, looked upon as its mate. The reason for this strange idea lies perhaps in the similar friendly ways of the two birds. Both constantly haunt the abodes of man. The songs of both, from wintry dawn to sunset, enliven the dark days when no other minstrel finds a stave to sing. Their easily recognised figures are familiar to us from childhood; their very names are household words. Some writers—and as early as Aristotle—describe the wren as the king of birds, and various accounts are found in folklore of the contest which gave him this dignity. The feathered tribes, assembled in solemn conclave to elect a king, agreed to honour as their lord that one of their number who should fly the highest. The eagle easily distanced all comers, and when even his great wings were weary, and he could fly no higher, he prepared to claim the crown. Thereupon a wren, which had hidden itself away among the feathers of its mighty rival left its retreat and soared a few feet further into the air and by this trick obtained the royal title. It is doubtful, however, whether the common brown bird is meant, or the gold crest—the smallest of British, and indeed, of European birds, which wears a visible symbol of sovereignty—a dash of gold upon its tiny head. A curious custom once prevailed in parts of France and in several places in the British Islands and it is said to be not yet entirely extinct, by which wrens were hunted every year on Christmas Day, and on the day following the lifeless bodies of the little birds were carried through the streets in solemn procession by boys who went from house to house asking for money and singing—

The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
St. Stephen's Day was caught in the furze;
We hunted him up, we hunted him down,
We hunted him all about the town.
Although he is little, his family's great,
I pray you, good people, give us a treat.

—with other verses varying in number and substance in different districts. It is said in explanation of this custom that a wren, flying in the face of St. Stephen's gaoler, awoke him as the protomartyr was in the act of escaping.

THE WREN AND THE ORANGE ARMY.

The wren probably gets no credit from the Catholic population from the story that the sleeping sentries of King William's army were roused and the Orange army saved from destruction by the noise which a party of these little birds made in pecking crumbs from a Protestant dram-head. Like the robin, the wren is said to have injured itself in a public-spirited attempt to bring fire from Heaven. Its feathers having been all burnt off, the other birds lent it some of theirs, with the single exception of the owl, who for its selfish and ungrateful conduct was banished from society, and has ever since been obliged to wait till nightfall before he can stir abroad. Owls have never been popular birds. The gloomy and retiring habits of most species, and the blood-curdling screech of some of them, have earned for the whole tribe an evil reputation. We read in Pliny that on two occasions a large owl having made its appearance in the streets of Rome a solemn ceremony was performed by the whole city to avert the catastrophe foreshadowed by visits from such awful looking monsters.

BIRDS OF ILL-OMEN.

Not a few bird-myths are connected with death or ill-fortune. Even in this matter-of-fact age there are probably many places where all hope of a sick man's recovery would be given up if a crow, or even a rook or a jackdaw, flew over the dwelling. In the Orkneys the same belief attaches to the ring-ouzel, and there are districts in England where the sudden appearance of death. There are not a few even of educated persons who, mindful of the old rhymes, would feel more relieved on seeing a second magpie cross their path. The couplet:

One for sorrow, two for mirth,
Three for a wedding, four for a birth,

is familiar to all; but a variety of consequences is predicted from seeing five or six, and one version even goes up to ten:

Five for silver, six for gold,
Seven for a secret not to be told,
Eight for heaven, nine for hell
And ten for the devil's sire self.

In other days at least, and perhaps the belief may still linger here and there, the storm-tossed sailor felt hope die out within him as he watched, flitting among the white wave-crests of the angry sea, the dark figure of the stormy petrel. For he saw in this little bird—which takes its name from Peter's attempt to walk on the water—a phantom from the neither world. According to one legend, it was the restless ghost of some dead-and-gone sea-captain condemned for his cruelty to wander thus for ever, like Vanderdecken over the waste of waters; or, more ominous still, the soul of a drowned mariner wailing over his unconsecrated grave. In the "Metamorphoses" we are familiar with many instances in which mortals were, according to the poet, transformed into birds. A myth is said to be still prevalent in Denmark to the effect that lapwings represent the spirits of departed old maids, while green sandpipers are the deceased bachelors. These birds haunt the same marshy places, and when the lapwings, sailing slowly through the air, wail in mournful strains,

O why wouldn't you? O why wouldn't you?

the sandpipers in clear and ringing tones make answer:

Because we dared not, because we dared not,

followed by a chorus of mocking laughter from the unrepentant crew. In some of the mining districts of the North of England the cry of the golden plover is dreaded as a portent of coming evil. The colliers say that the voices of these birds—the wandering spirits of the Jews who assisted at the Crucifixion—are always heard before disastrous explosions in the pits; and the men will even refuse to descend to their work when they have heard floating down through the darkness the mournful whistling of a troop of plovers.

AZTEC MYTHOLOGY.

A brighter myth is linked with the humming-bird. In the Aztec mythology humming birds were the souls of heroes who, having died in defence of the gods, were conducted into the kingdom of the Sun, and wore, by command of that deity, a dress worthy of their fair renown. To even the soberest of mortals "halcyon days" will suggest bygone seasons of calm and quiet hours of peace and sunlit happiness; will carry the memory back perchance to some sweet river idyll:

. . . . is some forgotten June
When they both were young together;
Heart of youth and summer weather
Making all their holiday,

and yet perhaps forget—if he ever heard of it—that strange myth that Pliny wrote of, and that Montaigne embellished with touches of his own, how the kingfisher—the Halcyon of Ovid's story—builds her nest in the depth of winter; and how "the very seas . . . know well when they sit and breed. And the time whilst they are broodie is called halcyon daies; for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially on the coast of Sicilie." We smile at the credulity of an age which could believe in the legend. We ourselves have no faith in the old superstition; but many a doubtful voyager on "life's dim unsounded sea" would echo the wish breathed in the tender lines of the quaint old poet:

Blow, but gently blow, faire winde
From the forsaken shore;
And be as to the halcyon, kinde,
Till we have ferried o'er.

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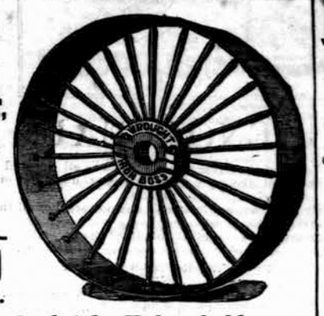

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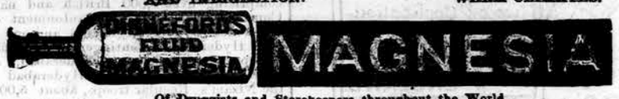

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GOLDEN COLOUR,

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

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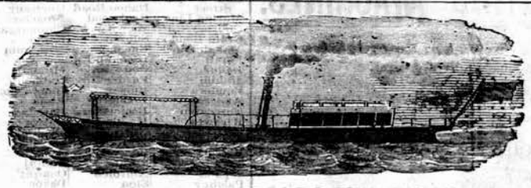

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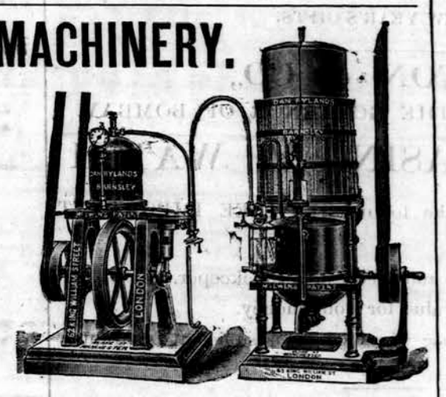

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
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